Chapter-1

23-01-017

★ Noun

Definition :- A noun is the name of a person, a place or a thing.

Person	Place	Thing	
Doctor	state	Car	→ Common noun
Student	City	Movie	
Rajeev	Haryana	Santro	→ Proper Noun
Anjali	Panipat	Titanic	

Noun has five types :-

1. Proper Noun
2. Common Noun
3. Abstract Noun
4. Collective Noun
5. Material Noun

1. Proper Noun :- The name give to a particular person, place or thing is a proper noun.

Proper Noun → Singular → Singular Verb

Singular Subject → Singular Verb

Plural Subject → Plural Verb

Noun + s/es → Plural Verb

Verb + s/es → Singular Verb

e.g. → He goes to school.

→ Three students are coming.
N + s → Plural Verb

→ Three idiots are coming.

2. Common Noun :- A common noun is a name shared in common by everyone of the same class or group.

{ एक से ज्यादा Persons के लिए जो Word use किया जाता है तो वह common noun होता है }

→ There are many Divyas in our class.

⇓

बहुत सारी लड़कियों का नाम है इसीलिए 'Divyas' लिखा ।

* Rule → अगर common noun से पहले article use करें तो पूरी प्रजाति को Represent करेगा ।

The + common noun

⇓

whole species

⇓

singular form

example → The cow is a pet animal.
OR
All cows are pet animals.

→ The Dog is a faithful animal.
OR
All dogs are faithful animals.

→ The Tiger is a wild animal.
OR
All tigers are wild animals.

→ The Boy is a strong creature.
OR
All boys are strong creatures.

* Rule :- लेकिन Man से पहले Article use नहीं होता क्योंकि Man स्वयं पूरी प्रजाति को Represent करता है।

→ The man is mortal.

→ The man is the only animal who can talk.
that ✓

* { the only के साथ that use होगा }

→ Ravi is the man who cheated me last week.
Particular Person

Cheat	Cheated	Cheated

Dog → This / That
→ It
→ He (Pet animal)

लेकिन Wild animal के साथ He/She use नहीं होता। eg. → Lion ×

Domestic animal के साथ He/She use होता है
eg. → Cow / Dog ✓

3. Collective Noun :-

Collective Noun

- **Definite**
  - century, hundred, thousand, Lakh, million, billion, decade, dozen, Pair, couple, week, month etc.
  - Baker's Dozen → 13 things
- **Indefinite**
  - Noun, Mob, Team
  - Jury → एक से ज्यादा आदमी जब Judge करते हैं।
  - Bench → Law के Judges
  - Audience, Committee, Bunch, Herd, Flock

4. **ABSTRACT NOUN** :- It is the word for an action, state or quality.

example → Love, Hate, Pain, Help, Beauty, Emotion, Bravery, Honesty, Wisdom, Knowledge etc.

That can't be touched / seen.
OR
That can only be felt
OR
A state of mind
OR
Feeling / Emotions

* **Rule** :- Abstract Noun से पहले हम Article 'The' use नहीं कर सकते।

example → ~~The~~ Love is a great feeling.

→ ~~The~~ honesty is the best policy.

→ ~~The~~ anger is the greatest enemy of ~~the~~ man.

* **Rule** :- Abstract Noun के बाद अगर 'of' use किया जाएगा तो 'The' use होगा।

The + Abstract Noun + of

example → The love of mother is priceless.

→ The honesty of Rahul Gandhi is trustworthy.

→ The bravery of Akbar is well known.

→ Two beauties are coming from the front.

⇓

Two beautiful girls

5. Material Noun

A material noun is the word used for the substance of which things are made.

examples → Gold, Silver, Diamond, Iron, Wood, Plastic, Cotton, Silk, Jute etc.

* **Rule** :- Material Noun से पहले 'The' use नहीं होता

example → ~~The~~ Gold is a precious metal. ✓

* **Rule** :- अगर Material Noun के बाद 'of' है तो हम Material Noun से पहले Article 'The' use कर सकते हैं।

example → The Gold of my ring is 24 Carat.

* **Rule** :- जब किसी भी Material Noun को General use करेंगे तो Article use नहीं होता।

example → The cotton is required for your bandage.

→ The cotton of Egypt is very costly.

Noun

- **countable**
  - Singular C. Noun ⇓ Singular Verb ⇓ Car → Cars
  - Plural C. Noun ⇓ Plural Verb ⇓
- **uncountable** ⇓ Material, Abstract ⇓ singular ⇓ singular Verb ⇓ e.g. → water

{ Money, Time, Distance, Weight ⇓ singular Verb }

Different Words

1. Water (पानी) → Waters (समुद्र)
2. Good (अच्छा) → Goods (सामान - Product)
3. Wood (लकड़ी) → Woods (Forest)
4. Rich (अमीर) → Riches → wealth, Fortune
5. Sand (रेत) → Sands (Desert)

e.g → Rahul deserted the path of the honesty.
(deserted = छोड़ दिया)

6. Air (वायु) → Airs → Bad attitude, Surroundings
7. Work (काम) → Works (Creation)
8. Paper (कागज) → Papers (documents, Resources)
9. Mean (अर्थ) → Means (Ways, तरीके)
10. Look (देखना) → Looks (Appearing)
11. Brick (ईंट) → Bricks (wall - दीवार)
12. Stone (पत्थर) → Stones (Gems / Mountains)
13. Spectacle (Scene) → Spectacles (चश्मा)

fetters (बेड़ियाँ)

14. Iron (लोहा) → Irons (chains)

example → The thief was bound with the irons.

15. Part (हिस्सा) → Parts (Quality)

* Man of Parts ⇒ Man of Qualities

16. Alphabet (A to Z complete Series) → Alphabets (Languages)

* Man of Means → Rich Person

* <u>Noun [singular] always</u>

{Material Noun, Abstract Noun, Name of any Subject}

<u>example</u> → 1. Mathematics <u>is</u> a very interesting subject.

2. Stats <u>is</u> a complicated subject.

3. Politics <u>is</u> a dirty game.

* My
our
Your
His
Her
Their
Rahul's

→ Possession को show करते हैं।

→ Name of subject
⇓
Plural
⇓
Plural Verb

example → Your Physics (concepts) has proved you wrong.
have ✓

→ Our stats (data) are not sufficient to reveal this.

→ Rahul's Politics (tricks) does not affect anyone.
do

singular form ← Knowledge, News, Information, Poetry, Scenery, Furniture, Luggage, Baggage, Paper, Machinary, Machinary, Bread, Advice (सूचना - Govt की तरफ से) Evidence, Work, Equipment, Cost, Price etc.

example → They left their luggages at home by a mistake.

→ The furnitures have been sold for a song.
has

→ My father gave me many advices. ✗

OR

a lot of advice
OR
many pieces of advices
OR
a lot of advice
OR
lots of

Noun → Advice (सलाह)

Verb → Advise (सलाह देना)

* { Many के बाद कोई भी Noun आएगा तो वो Noun Plural होगा }

→ Rohit gave me five bread to eat. ✗

five slices of bread
OR
five pieces of bread
OR
five loaves of bread

log of wood

* { Uncountable Noun से पहले A/An/ numerical digit use नहीं कर सकते। }

example → two work
OR
two pieces of work

→ I have read some plays and many poetries ✗ of William Shakespeare.

OR

many poetry ✗

OR

many poems ✓

* Noun {Plural} always

{People, cattle, Gentry, Belongings, Infantry, Cavalry, Peasentary, Poultry}

→ The cattles were grazing in the meadow (grassland)

→ The police has ✗ been running behind ✗ the highwayman.

have ✓ after ✓

→ I saw five police. ✗

policeman ✓

* Pant → Pants
Trouser → Trousers
Jean → Jeans
Bellow → Bellows

{executed → फांसी देना}

→ Where are my black pants?

→ I purchased 3 spectacles yesterday.

→ Alms is ✗ given to the poor.
are ✓

→ Riches have wings.
↓
wealth or fortune

→ Embers / Ashes are still burnings.
↓ ↓
अंगारे राख

→ Archives are very important for every Govt.
(पुरालेख)

→ Credentials have their own importance in law ✗ court.

→ Surroundings of Kashmir is ✗ very attractive.
are

→ Amends are to be made changes.
↓
संशोधन करना

→ Thanks were given to all.

→ The [peoples] of Panipat are coming to this movement.

People → Peoples

People of a particular Place/ Race/ community

→ The Indian peoples are considered very brave.

OR

Indians

OR

The people of India

* Noun { singular & Plural } same

{ Deer, Swine, Series, Committee, Species, Jury, Fish, offspring, Headquarters }

Deer — Deer

Stag — Stags

Swine → Pork (सुअर का माँस)

offspring → संतान

Insist, Emphasise } → जोर देना

Fish

Fish ⇓ एक category की है तो fish

Fishes ⇓ अलग - अलग type.

→ There are many fish in my bag.

→ There are many fishes in my acquarium.

→ There are many fishes in this pond.

* **Collective Noun**

Singular ⇓ जब Noun united form में हो

OR

जब सब की Thinking same हो

e.g. → The jury is unanimous on its verdict.

(unanimous → consent of all)

→ singular है तो verb भी singular आएगी।

Plural ⇓ जब Noun divided form में हो

OR

जब सब की Thinking अलग - अलग हो,

e.g. → The jury are divided on their verdict.

→ लोग सहमत नहीं है तो Plural होगा इसीलिए verb भी Plural होगी।

→ The Indian Cricket team [is] playing well these days.	The Indian Cricket team [are] divided over the issue of captainship.
→ Thousand rupee [is] a handsome amount.	Thousand rupee [are] to be distributed among the beg.
→ The committee [is] staying on its final conclusion.	The audience [are] requested to take their seats.

* Hundred, Thousand, Lakh, Million, Dozen, Pair, Score, Billion etc.

Score → collection of 20 things.
2 Score → collection of 40 things

s/es ✓
use करेंगें
⇓
जब हमें exactly पता नहीं कि कितने Number है तो हम 's' और 'of' का use करेंगें।

example → Thousands of people were killed in Kashmir during spate. → died ✓

s/es ✗
avoid करेंगें
⇓
जब Noun से पहले cardinal/Numerical expression हो तो s/es use नहीं करेंगें

e.g. → I purchased ten dozen~~s~~ apples.

Formation → [The] + [Various Adjective] + [Noun]
[and]

example → There are (×) is no students in the 6th (Adjective) and the 8th classes.

तो Noun Plural होगा

→ class - classes.

OR

{ अगर the 6th and the 8th होगा तो Noun singular होगा }

→ There are many mistakes in the first and the last chapters. ✓

OR

the first and last chapters. ✓

→ A heavy wig (is)× was ✓ used in the Gandhian and Georgean ages.

OR

the Gandhian and the Georgean age. ✓

* [Proper Noun ⇒ Proper Adjective]

Gandhi → Gandhian

Ques → William Shakespeare was very popular in 16th and the 17th centuries.

a) the 16th and the 17th century
b) the 16th and 17th centuries ✓
c) the 16th and 17th century
d) N.E.

* Fraction Related Sentences

→ I have been waiting here for the last four and a half hour. ✗

⇓

[Adjective] + [Noun] + [and] + [Fraction]

⇓

four hours and a half ✓

3.5 km → three kms and a half
6.5 litres → six litres and a half
3.25 kms → three kms and a quarter
6.75 metres → six metres and 3 quarters
7.75 hours → seven hours and 3 quarters

3.68 kms

- 3680 ms
- Three kms and 680 metres
- Around / About / Approx

→ The money will grow three times and a half in 5 years. ✗

⇓

three and a half times ✓

*Formation ⇒ Noun + Preposition + Noun (same)

⇓

singular

example →

Doors to Doors
Steps to Steps
Days to Days

Men to Men ✗
OR
Man to Man ✓

Word to Word → Speak
Word by Word → Learn
Word for Word → Copy
Word after Word → Order

Look → at (focus)
Look → for (search)
Look → into (interfere)
Look → after (care)

woman after woman ✓

→ Women after women ✗ climbed up the rostrum
OR
Podium / Stage / Pulpit

→ Towns after towns were ✗ was ✓ destroyed by him.

→ Ships after Ships was anchored near the coast.

→ Pages after Pages of the Bible have ✗ has been read by my cousin sister ✗

* Compound Noun

एक से ज्यादा Noun Mix हो तो Main Nam को ही Plural करेंगे।

example → sister - in - law ⇒ Sisters - in - law
Step - Brother → Step - Brothers
Step - Sister → Step - Sisters
Step - Mother → Step - Mothers
officer - in - charge → officers - in - charge

* Exception Case

Man eater (आदमखोर)
Man eaters → Plural
⇓
wild animals के लिए use होता है

Cannibal → One who eat one's species

Man Lover → Man Lovers → Philanthropist

Man Hater → Man Haters → Misanthropist

Woman Lover → Woman Lovers → Philogynist

Woman Hater → Woman Haters → Misogynist

Girl's Hostel ✗	Boy's Hostel ✗
Girls' Hostel ✓	Boys' Hostel ✓

कोई भी Noun अगर Plural है s या es लगा कर तो उसका Possessive Case बनता है (') लग कर

Girls } ⇒ Girls'
Children } ⇒ Children's

students 's area ✗
students area ✓

Men 's selon ✓
Children 's park ✓
Women' s mental hospital ✓
Ladies 's parlor ✗
Ladies ' parlor ✓

Rahul 's Car
Mohit 's Car
Ravi 's Car
Divya 's Car
Gopal 's Car
} ✓

Ramesh's Car ✗ {Hissing sound}
Ramesh' Car ✓

कोई भी Noun जिसमें Hissing Sound आती हो तो उसमें सिर्फ [,] use होगा सिर्फ।

example → Fish' acquarium
Horse' Back
Justice' Sake

s
es
ies
sh
} → Hissing Sound

Ramdas' Car
Kalidas' Poetry

अगर s की sound के साथ 'a' का sound भी आए तो ['s] use होगा।

example → Kalidasa's poetry

जो Hindu Mithology से related हो तो सिर्फ उसके बाद 'a' use होगा।

Akbar / Ashok
↓
Ashoka
Krishan → Krishna
Arjun → Arjuna

* Rule :- जब दो Person किसी एक चीज पर अपनी Joint Possession दिखाते हैं तो उनका collective Possession इस तरह use करेंगे कि 2nd Person के बाद 's use करेंगे।

example → Ravi, Rahul and Ramesh' mother is kind.

→ Rohit and Mohit's shop is available on rent.

* Rule :- लेकिन दो Person जब अलग - अलग चीजों पर Possession दिखाएँ तो दोनों के साथ ['s] use होगा।

example → Rahul's and Mohit's mother are kind.

→ Katrina and Reshma's husband are very hard working.

Note

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} ('s) & ('s) \\ \Downarrow & \Downarrow \\ \boxed{\text{Possession}} & \boxed{\text{Possession}} \end{array} \right\} \times$$

We can not use double ('s).

example :- This is my friend's Ravi's house.

friend

* 's ⇓ Possession ⇓ of

's ⇓ Possession ⇓ 's

→ My wife's P.A's mother died last night. X

⇓

The mother of my wife's P.A. died last night.

→ The society's chairman's proposal was rejected by him. X

⇓

The proposal of the society's chairman was rejected by him.

→ My uncle's son's bike stolen last night. ✗

⇓

The bike of my uncle's son stolen last night.

→ According to me, Mohan's brother's carrier is at stake. ✗ → दाँव पर लगाना

⇓

In my opinion, the career of Mohan's brother is at stake.

** { According के साथ First person ✗ (I, we, us) ✗ }

Someone	→	Somebody	⇒ Indefinite Pronoun
No one	→	Nobody	
Anyone	→	Anybody	
Everyone	→	Everybody	

Noun → 's	✓
Pronoun → 's	✗

I's car ✗ → My car
He's bike ✗ → His Bike
She's scooty ✗ → Her Scooty

→ Indefinite Pronoun का Possession हम 's लगाकर दिखा सकते हैं।

Proverb { Everybody's business is nobody's business.
Everybody's concern is nobody's common.

This is not my car, It is somebody's else. ✗
⇒ somebody else's. ✓

{ किसी → Somebody's
किसी और → Somebody else's
⇓
Hissing sound

Both conclusions are right. ✓

→ Somebody's else has done his mischief. ✗
Somebody else has done his mischief. ✓

→ Somebody's else car has been destroyed
⇓ ✗
somebody else's ✓

* a no. of के बाद Plural आएगा।

Summon → To call

एक Legal Notice के लिए ← Summons → A legal notice

Summonses → Legal notices

↓

एक से ज्यादा के लिए

जिस word के पीछे हो

on → a
um → ia
us → i

→ तो इस तरह उनका Plural बनता है।

Dictum → Dicta
Medium → Media
Datum → Data
Radius → Radii

Chapter-2

* Pronoun

⇒ It is used to replace a noun.
⇒ It is used for avoid the repeatation of a noun.

Ravi → He
Preeti → She
Boys / Girls → They

Dog → It

* Types of Pronoun

Pronoun

- → Personal Pronoun *
- → Indefinite Pronoun
- → Emphatic Pronoun
- → Demonstration Pronoun
- → Distributive Pronoun *
- → Reciprocal Pronoun
- → Relative Pronoun **
- → Reflexive Pronoun *
- → Possessive Pronoun
- → Interrogative Pronoun
- → Exclamatory Pronoun

] X

Person

- **Ist Person** ⇓ Speaker ⇓ I / We
  - I → sing.
  - We → Plural
- **2nd Person** ⇓ Listner ⇓ You
  - You → singular, Plural
- **3rd Person** ⇓ About whom ⇓ He, She, It, name
  - He, She, It → singular
  - They → Plural

1. Personal Pronoun

{I, we, You, He, She, It, They}

I, we, You, It, They → Neutral

He / She → Gender wise use

It →
- Animals / Birds / Insects
- Non - living things
- Persons - Infant / child / Baby
- Time / Distance / weight / weather / sentence

New	नया
Newly	हाल / फिलहाल

* Foundling → लावारिस

example → The baby was crying as she was hungry.
↓
it ✓

→ Rahul is an honest boy and I know it
↓
whole sentence के लिए use हुआ है।

Dog ⇒ It
↓ ↓
Dogs They

He, She, It → They
S P

→ I liked all the dresses and purchased all of it
them ✓

*

Sub	Verb	Object
I	like	her
She	likes	me

I → my → me → mine → myself

I → Subjective form में use होगा।

my → Possession को show करता है।

me → objective form में use होता।

	Subjective Nominative	Possessive Adjective	Objective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive
Ist Person	I	my	me	mine	myself
	We	our	us	ours	ourselves
2nd Person	You	Your	You	Yours	Yourself / Yourselves
3rd Person	He	His	Him	His	Himself
	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
	It	Its	It	not used	itself
	They	Their	Their	Theirs	Themselves

⇓ Pronoun

⇓ Adjective

* [Poss. Adjective] + [Noun]

examples :- [This] [is] my car

Pronoun के बाद verb आनी चाहिए

→ [Ours] [is] a great country → Ist type

Pro. verb

→ [Theirs] [is] a very good team.

Pronoun verb

→ This car is mine.

adjective के just बाद Noun है।

verb

→ Our country is great.

Adjective

Noun

→ Theirs team is very good.

Adj.

Noun

* My → Mine

our → ours

You → Yours

+ Noun Repeated form

He → His

She → Her

It → X

They → Theirs

*

Formation → [Possession Adjective] + [Noun (Repeated)] → [Possessive Pronoun]

example → Rahul [is washing] his clothes and Rekha [is washing] her clothes. ✗

↓

P.A. + Noun(R) → hers ✓

{ Verb का Repeatation हो सकता है }

→ Mohit is doing his work and I am doing my work. ✗

↓

mine ✓

→ Sonia has invited her parents and they have invited their parents. ✗

↓

theirs

* [Let, Like, except, But, Between, than* any prepositon]

⇓

[If a Pronoun comes]

⇓

[objective form में रहना चाहिए]

examples → Let I spoke ✗

OR

Let me spoke ✗

OR

Let me speak ✓

V_1

Note → { Let के साथ हमेशा V_1 आएगी }

→ Open the door. (A.V.)

Let the door be opened.

3rd

* Be / is / am / are — V_1 (Present)

⇓

was / were — V_2 (Past)

⇓

Been — V_3 (Past Participle)

⇓

Being — V_4 (Present Participle)

is / am / are / was / were / has / have / do / does / did

H.V. ⇓ जब एक Verb के बाद दूसरी Verb use की गई हो।

M.V. ⇓ जब एक Verb के बाद दूसरी Verb use ना की गई हो।

e.g. → Rahul is a good boy

M.V.

के बाद हमेशा

Be → 3rd form, → 4th form } use होगी

Ist ✗ 2nd ✗

example :- Those who violate (against) the law should [be] send behind the bars.

3rd

sent ✓

↓

Phrase (in jail)

→ This work can be complete ✗ by me.

↓

completed ✓

→ Rahul is playing chess.

↓

Chess is being played by Rahul.

4th 3rd

Note :- { But के बाद Pronoun Objective form में आएगा }

→ Everybody but she made an attempt.

⇓ ✗

Her ✓

→ Between I and She, you can't come at all.

⇓ ✗

me & her ✗

⇓

her and me ✓

Note :- Besides के बाद भी Pronoun Objective form में use होगा

→ Besides He and I, nobody helped him.
↓
him and me ✓

* $\boxed{\text{Than}}$ → to compare things

Rule → ① 2 things / Persons
OR
2 sets of things / Persons

② Correct*
→ Sub – Sub
→ Object – obj
→ Poss. – Poss.

③ 2nd Degree

example :- Anjali is wiser than I. ✓
me ✗
mine ✗

→ Mohit is stronger than me. ✗
S 2nd degree
I ✓
S

{1, 2 & 3 conditions are follow}

→ Monika (S) is more beautiful (2nd degree) than Kanika. (S)

→ Rahul (S) is wiser (2nd degree) than all of us. (S)

{ Prep. के बाद Adj. Obj. form में use होगा }

** { Than → 2nd degree
Among → 3rd degree }

{ all of us
both of you
both of them
all of them
all of you } → sub/obj. की तरह use कर सकते है.

→ She (S) loves (V) you (O) more than I (S) ×
me (O) ✓

→ Your house is bigger than my house. ×
mine ✓

→ Your car is more expensive than them. ×
↓
~~their car~~ ×
↓
theirs ✓

* **231** → जब भी एक से ज्यादा Person use किएँ जाएँ तो 231 use होगा

- → sentence should be moral
- → and
- → Persons → singular

example → Rahul, I, you and Mohit will invited the chief guest. ✗

You, Rahul, Mohit and I ✓

* **123** → sentence should be immoral
- → OR
- → Persons → Plural

example → Mridul, I, Mohit, You and Ravi are the main accused of this murder. ✗

I, you, Mridul, Mohit & Ravi ✓

Immoral word + not → Moral

* **It** + **Be** + **Pronoun** → ~~Singular~~ Subjective form

→ It is me ✗ (I) **who** (Relative Pronoun) is ✗ (am) responsible for the delay

→ It was him × who were × running last night.
he was

→ It is me × who has × to face the music.
I have to bear the result

→ It was me × who have × done this smart piece of work
I had

→ You and Rahul should do your work.

{ which और that में प्राथमिकता that को मिलती है। }

* Indefinite Pronoun

{ Someone, Noone, anyone, everyone, Somebody, Nobody, anybody, everybody }

⇓

They all are singular

⇓

singular Verb

→ Everybody in my office are × is honest and do × does their × his work honestly.

{ जब Gender ना पता हो तो प्राथमिकता Male को दी जाएगी }

Conceal → छुपाना

→ I hardly (negative) knew someone (×) here (×) when I came here.
anyone

Negative in meaning:
- Hardly
- Scarcely
- Barely
- Rarely
- Seldom
- Never
- Lest
- No sooner
- until
- unless
- Forbide

Positive sent.:
- Some → any
- Someone → anyone
- Somebody → anybody
- Something → anything

→ Neg. sent.

Note :- { दो Neg. एक साथ use नहीं किए जाते }

* One (Sub) → one's (Poss.) → oneself (Reflexive)

→ One should respect his (×) countrymen.
one's ✓

→ One (×) should do his work himself.
He ✓

→ One should do one's work oneself.

* Emphatic Pronoun (Reflexive form)

e.g → ① I will do my work myself. (✓)
② I myself will do my work. (✗)
③ I will myself do my work. (✓)
④ I myself do my work. (✓)

Note → { Sub + H.V. —Reflexive form— M.V
Subject —Reflexive form— M.V. }

example :- She always is seen moving with her fiancee is always
fiance ✓

{ fiancee - ~~is~~ female
fiance - Male }

→ You yourself do your work.

* Demonstrative Pronoun

[Demo → Express / Represent]

This	That
These	Those

This
- → Animals / Birds / Insects
- → Non-Living things
- → Persons (Introduction)

This is Rahul.
- → Air
- → T.V.
- → Phone

* दूसरे Person को Introduce करते समय This use कर सकते हैं
* Self Introduction के लिए This use नहीं करेंगे

→ The (students) streets of Mumbai (is) (wide) than (Delhi.)
- (is) ✗ are
- (wide) ✗ wider
- (Delhi.) ✗ those of Delhi ✓

→ The CM of Maharastra is (corrupt) than (Delhi) ✗
- (corrupt) ✗ more corrupt.
- that of Delhi ✓

→ The students of Bihar are more intelligent than those of Haryana.

→ The decoration of your house is attractive than me. ✗
- attractive ✗ more attractive
- the decoration of my house (Repeatation allowed नहीं है
- OR
- that of mine ✓

→ The chairs of this class are costly than that
- costly ✗ more costlier
- that ✗ those of that ✓

* Distributive Pronoun *

Neither (-ve)
Either (+ve) } → 2 things के लिए use

Each (+ve) → 2/2+

None (-ve)
Everyone
Any / Anyone } (+ve) → 2+
One → 1

} + [of] ——

example :- Neither (None) of the four son (sons) of the farmer have (has) been looking after their (his) further well.

→ Neither of girls / were (was) willing to / accept the proposal.

→ Neither of the document support our claim on the property.
⇓
documents supports

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

→ Noun / Pronoun → Plural

→ Verb

→ adjective / Pronoun → singular
(Possessive adjective)

→ Neither of the brothers have[×] got their[×] money back.
has his

→ Both[×] of the boys / are[×] not doing / their[×] work properly.
Neither is his

→ Each of the four party have[×] been trying their[×] best the erodicate social will
parties has {b- not को Delete कर देंगे}
its ✓
practices.

All / Both
⇓
Noun / Pronoun
⇓
verb
⇓
Adj. / Pronoun
→ Plural

Both + not ✗
(2) ⇓ (-ve)
Neither

{ एक Neg. Sent. में Both के साथ not use नहीं कर सकते (errar) }

→ Both of them / are not coming here / tonight for the party / N.E.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

→ She is either dumb or deaf, if not both ✗
neither

→ Both of ✗ the students are ✗ doing their task.

* { know, wonder के बाद wh family use होगी
e.g. → He doesn't know how to swim }

Rule :- ① Both / All of Noun

↳ It should not be used

② Both / All of Pronoun

↳ It must be used

③ Poss. Adj. (✗) All / Both Poss. Adj. (✓)

- → my
- → our
- → your
- → His
- → Her
- → Their

example of Ist rule

→ All of the boys are playing. ✓

example of 2nd rule

→ All / Both of them
All / Both of you
All / Both of us
} → Plural आना चाहिए

→ My all friends are married and settled in U.K. ✗

↓

All my ✓

→ Your both friends ✗ are extremely cooperative

OR

Both of your friends ✗

OR

Both your friends ✓

→ The both girls ✗ are very attractive.

⇓

Both the girls ✓

The ✗ All / Both ✓ The

* Reciprocal Pronoun

Each other → 2

one another → 2+

→ Why are we fighting with one another/ each other

→ They married with each other

→ It is the duty of all the peoples to love one another

* Relative Pronoun

who, whose, whom, which, that

→ He is the person [who] helped me.

God

Persons ← [who / whose / whom] → Interrogative Pronoun

who ⇓ Sub. whose ⇓ Poss. whom ⇓ obj.

→ Rahul is the person [who] met me yesterday.

OR

Rahul is the person [whom] I met yesterday.

→ Mohit (is) the boy [whom] Rohit (abused) last night.

2S = 2V (whom)

OR

→ Mohit (is) the boy [who] (abused) Rohit last night.

(?)

who + 1S = 2V ✓

*

Sub verb

$\boxed{2S = 2V}$ whom

$\boxed{\text{who} + 2S = 3V}$

→ Ravi is the person $\boxed{\text{who}}$ I met yesterday was the actor himself

?

$\boxed{\text{who} + 2S = 3V}$

→ Monika is the girl $\boxed{\text{whom}}$ I think you can trust.

$\boxed{3S = 3V}$

→ Rahul is the person $\boxed{\text{who}}$ I think had stolen the ring.

?

$\boxed{\text{who} + 2S = 3V}$

→ The person [whom] I met last night was my classmate

OR

→ He is the person [who] I met last night was my classmate.

?

→ She is the woman [who] everybody knows is benign and magnanimous.

दयालु — बड़े दिल वाला

OR

The woman [whom] everybody knows is benign and magnanimous.

→ Rahul is my friend whose car was stolen last week.

Possession को show कर रहा है।

→ Rahul is my friend [whose] father advised me.

* [The same]

→ Deepak is the same person [who] ✗ ⇓ that ✓ cheated me last month.

{ the same के साथ that / as आएगा }

[The same] →
- That ⇒ when a verb is clearly given
- As ⇒ when a verb is not given.

→ This is the same house [that] I lived in.
verb given है

→ This is the same dress [as] mine.
verb given नहीं है

* The only

→ Mridul is the only person who ✗ can save you now.
↓ that

Note:- { the only के साथ that आएगा }

* The same * the only None Nothing Everything All the little the few ⇒ that

→ All which ✗ glitters is not gold.
↓ that ✓

→ Everything which ✗ we have done so far is important
↓ that ✓

→ I gave him the little money which ✗ I have ✗
↓ that ↓ had.

Downtrodden → पिछड़े वर्ग के

→ Everyone or Everything which (that) reminds her of her mistakes irritates her.

*

which (selection)	That
→ Animals / birds / insects	→ superlative degree
→ Non-Living	→ Persons
	→ Animals / Birds / Insects
	→ Non-Living

example → Who is your brother in this queue?
which

→ This is the horse who won the race last night.
which / that

→ This is the horse which won the race last night out of 50.

→ Sultan is the strongest wrestler that can beat anyone inside the ring.

Note: { जब किसी Sent. में Selection / Superlative Degree हो तो that use होगा }

example :- This is the fastest horse [that] won the race last night out of 50.

→ This is the best [that] the govt. can do for the downtrodden.
(पिछड़े वर्ग के)

* [It] + [Be] + [Pronoun]
↓
subjective form

→ It is me ✗ who is ✗ responsible for the delay.
me → I
is → am ✓

* [Noun / Pronoun] [Reflexive Pronoun] [Verb]

Note :- If a Noun / Pronoun is used before a relative Pronoun and verb comes after it, verb must agree according to that Noun / Pronoun.

→ Those who violates [against] ✗ the law should be sent behind the bears.

→ Please offer the seat to [anyone] ✗ who needs it more than you do.
↓
someone

[anyone → Neg. Sent. में आता है]

→ Those (P) [who] (R.P.) has (P) (×) have no previous work experience has (×) have ✓ also applied for this post.

→ Rahul is one of those player (×) → players who has (×) been selected for the match.
↓
have

** { one of के साथ कोई भी Noun plural होना चाहिए }

→ Rahul is [the only] one of those players who (×) have (×) been selected for the match.
↓ that ↓ has

** { the only के साथ हमेशा that का use होगा }

→ This is one of her novel (×) who (R.P.) has (×) been published till data.
↓ novels ↓ that ↓ have

→ This is the only one of her novels which have been published till date.

that has

→ Chetan is one of my friends who have purchased a flat in this city.

→ This is the road whose inauguration was done by the Chief guest.

[inauguration of which or of which inauguration]

Note:- [that को Possessive form में use नहीं कर सकते]

→ This is the elephant whose tusk was broken last night.

tusk of which
OR
of which tusk

→ The Saraswati is the river whose origin has been a matter of dispute.

of which origin
OR
origin of which

Died ✓ — were died ✗
Killed ✗ — were killed ✓

Case

example :- The man and his dog [who] ✗ → that ✓ came here yesterday (was) ✗ killed in an accident.
⇓
were ✓

Note → अगर Person and Animal एक ही वाक्य में use हों तो that आएगा क्योंकि इस तरह के वाक्य में Relative Pronoun अपने Near about Noun के according use होता है।

Note → अगर एक वाक्य में तीनों चीजों को use किया जाता है तो order होगा
Person → Animal → Non-Living
⇓
that use होगा

example :- The man with a cow (who) ✗ → that entered the farm was driven out by the farmer.

** with से connect करेंगें तो was का use करेंगें क्योंकि ऐसे sentence में subject के according use करेंगें।

** लेकिन अगर and से connect करेंगें तो verb Plural आएगी।

→ I have read (Shakespeare's poetry) who was a great writer. ✗

↓

The poetry of Shakespeare ✓

→ I have read (poetry of Shakespeare) that is filled with sarcasm. ✗

↓

Shakespeare's poetry ✓

* Reflexive Pronoun (self)

Condition ⇒ It can not replace the subject.

example → (Myself) and (himself) invite the chief guest.

(Myself) ✗ → I

(himself) ✗ → he

231 → He & I ✓

Reflexive action ⇓

Enjoy, absent, present, hurt, introduce

satisfy, lay, prostrate (पराजित करना), Avail (मौके का फायदा), Put, Revenge (बदला लेना)

Poison, Acquit (बरीम से मुक्त करना), Reconcile, Abstain (परहेज करना), Pride,

Adapt (ढाल लेना), Refrain (परहेज करना), Debarred (रोक देना) etc.

{ समाधान करना, बिना मन के किसी की बात मान लेना }

⇓

Reflexive Case

Note → { Subject कोई काम करेगा तो उसका effect भी
Subject पर पड़ेगा । }

example :- I hurt myself.

→ He absented him from the class. ✗

↓

himself ✓

→ I abstain me from drinking on tuesdays. ✗

↓

myself

OR

I abstain him from drinking on tuesdays.

→ We adapted the environment.

↓ Reflexive ↓ to (Preposition use होगी)

⇓

We adapted ourselves to the environment. ✓

→ I avail the ~~dance~~ chance.

↓ Reflexive ↓ of (Preposition use होगी)

⇓

I avail myself of the chance. ✓

open water body में नहाना

* {Stop, Keep, Bathe, Move, Hide, Turn, Quality}

⇓

No Reflexive Pronoun

example :- I stopped (myself) going there. ✓ ✗

→ He hides (himself) behind the tree. ✓ ✗

→ I bathed (myself) in the river. ✓ ✗

→ You have qualified (yourself) in the civil service exam in one go ✓ ✗

*

Possessive Adjective + { Separation, Favour, Mention, Report, Excuse, Sight, Pardon } ✗

⇓

separation from her ✓

example :- I do not want your excuses.

P.A. + excuse

⇓

excuses from you ✓

→ If you want this job you will need my favour. ×

⇓

favour from me. ✓

** Case

→ Being an honest person, I do not take bribe. (रिश्वत)

(दोनों Same Person हैं तो No requirement)

→ ⇓ Being a selfish person, I do not like him.

He

(दो अलग - अलग Person हैं)

→ Being a selfish person, I do not help anyone

→ ↓ Being a selfish person, Nobody like me.

I ✓

NOUN [Practice Questions]

① He was hated by all for his selfish.

② On almost every pages, there were announcements for cigarettes and tobacco.

③ The Indian team defeated the Australian team by an inning.

④ Recently I visited Jamashedpur and found the scenerics to be marvellous.

⑤ These kind of shirts are rather expensive for him to buy.

⑥ Her mouth watered when she saw a bouquet of grapes.

⑦ My brother-in-law who lives in Mumbai have come to stay with us

⑧ The practices of the lawyers varies from that of the doctors

⑨ The disclosure of the synopsis of the Thakkar commission report on the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi has raised several vital question.

⑩ He knows many languages but the German and the Chinese alphabet will be a problem for him

⑪ It is harmful to take cupsful of coffee 5 times a day.

⑫ Every teacher is expected to carry out his principal orders

⑬ The life of the rich is more luxurious than that of the poor's

(14) When veena and Meena came across Teena they caught one other hands and talked for an hour.

(15) I don't think it is your house, It is somebody's else

(16) The two friends pointed out each other merits and demerits before the teacher.

(17) There was a lot of money in the bank in Sudhir's and Rajeev's joint account.

(18) The ticket window remained closed throughout the day.

(19) I, the account holder am not satisfied by your service

(20) Sachin Tendulkar scored more than ten thousands runs in ODI

(21) The gentries of the town has assembled here

(22) The house was reduced to an ashes

(23) Brutus' role in Julius Ceasure is very attractive as well as important as far as the action of play is concerned.

(24) Owing to his heavy engagement he could not write even two third of the book of which the publication was expected before January

(25) One of her firmest belief was that her friend shouted at her with a view to making her aware of her repeated lapses.

(26) The hawes should not look scornfully at the hawes not rather they should try to encourage them to work hard and earn their livelihood.

(27) In the last elections the electorates' disinterestedness puzzled the politicians very much

(28) I saw only five police who were running behind the bank-robbers.

PRONOUN

(1) Rajeev gave sanjay and I an ice-cream, and we went to the Pictures with he and his sister.

(2) let you and I work together, we can do better than them.

(3) None of the two ministers was available for comments.

(4) Each of the six boys in the class has finished their task.

(5) The barber shaves all the people in the town who don't shave theirself.

(6) Our soldiers were better drilled than that of enemies.

(7) one can rise in life only when one puts forth one's best not only for himself and one's family but also for others.

(8) one of them has given up one's studies

(9) This is one of the best books who have been Published this year.

(10) This is one of the most useful Proposals that has ever been made.

(11) Veena has spent the little money which she borrowed from him.

(12) The man who they thought to be a gentleman is a rogue.

(13) This is the only one of his comments that deserve our attention.

(14) She is one of the few People whom I think might be good at the job.

(1) Most of the senders, ~~especia~~ especially who have not ~~their~~ their sent, are not here.

(2) Jha is a famous teacher, who teaches the students in his institution, who wants to improve the calculation of the students.

(3) The Director of Directorate of Distance Education has given consent to join the meeting.

(4) Mr. Shukla introduced to the Principal as the monitor of the class.

(5) As a teacher of mathematics you are far better than him.

(20) Ours are the same problems that yours.

(21) The educational institutions of Patna are more expensive than that of Darbhanga.

(22) He says it is his problems but you say it is your also.

(23) Veena is thinner than either of her four sisters.

(24) The candidates, who we have selected are smart young and ambitious.

(25) This is one of the best suggestions that have ever been made by you.

(26) The more you read this book the more you will like this.

(27) whom did you say was knocking at the door?

(28) Rahul was present in the class except Raman ~~&~~ and I.

(29) The only book which you have purchased today ~~in~~ is in demand now-a-days.

ADJECTIVE

① As sooner as you reach the port report to the desk officer.
② In my opinion a pencil is always more preferable to a pen.
③ No king in that period was so intensely involved in the welfare of this people as King ASHOKA.
④ I asked two persons the way to the station but none of them knew it.
⑤ When it comes to comparison between the two, quality is most important than quantity.
⑥ Although he is my bossom friend I can not ask him for money without any vividly reason.
⑦ He reached home leaving aside all other work but his father had left the home few minutes earlier.
⑧ If you inform me of your's arrival time I shall come to meet you at the airport.
⑨ In our area the journey by bus is quick and safe than by train.
⑩ Anjali's performance in the drama was best than Deepali's but not as good as Vaishali's.
⑪ Simplest solution than his expensive method which you are suggesting should be found out.
⑫ In spite of the rumours of an impending takeover by the government Ramlal bought more shares of that company.
⑬ The ~~world~~ world comprises good and bad people.
⑭ When charles was in the hospital his sister sent much fruit than his uncle.
⑮ The faster he completes the work given to him, the largest will be his profit.
⑯ His car is more bigger than that of any of us.

(17) The Captain declared that his ship had carried no less than three hundred passengers on the last voyage.

(18) Some people get used to changes very easily than others do.

(19) The link road has now become the roughest road than any other road in the city.

(20) If you look up tea in a cookery book you may ~~found~~ find a little instructions that give you no help on several important points.

(21) Which do you prefer more meat or fish?

(22) The new assignment is more challenging than much of the earlier assignment.

(23) A few word of gratitude are enough to express your feeling sincerely.

(24) Whenever man attains fame his person qualities are imitated by others who are close to him.

(25) His obviously reluctance was viewed seriously by his superiors and he was suspended.

(26) His good qualities included his ability to take quickly and appropriate decisions.

(27) He was delighted by the intelligent and brightness of the scholars who used to visit him.

(28) The economical condition of our country is bad and unlikely to improve in the near future.

(29) our new playground is big and cleaner than theirs.

(30) All said and done it is the basic values that are most impertance and help you in the long run.

Chapter - 3

Adjective

Adjective
⇓
Quality
⇓
Modify → Noun / Pronoun
⇓
Describe

To add some meaning ⟹

examples ⇒ Rahul is a smart boy.
Rich
Poor
Intelligent
Honest
Good
Dull
Weak
Tall
Handsome

Kinds of Adjective

- → Proper Adjective
- → Possessive Adjective
- → Demonstrative Adjective
- → Distributive Adjective
- → Adjective of Numbers
- → Adjective of Quality
- → Adjective of Quantity

Page No.

① Proper Adjective

Proper Noun → Proper Adjective

India — Indian
America — American
Gandhi — Gandhian
Bihar — Bihari

example :- The dramas were very popular in the Elizabethan and Jacobean age. × ages

{the — and the — age
the — and — ages}

② Possessive Adjective → {My / our / your / his / her / its / their}

① [Possessive Adjective] + [Name of Subject] ⇒ [Plural]

example :- My economics are very good.

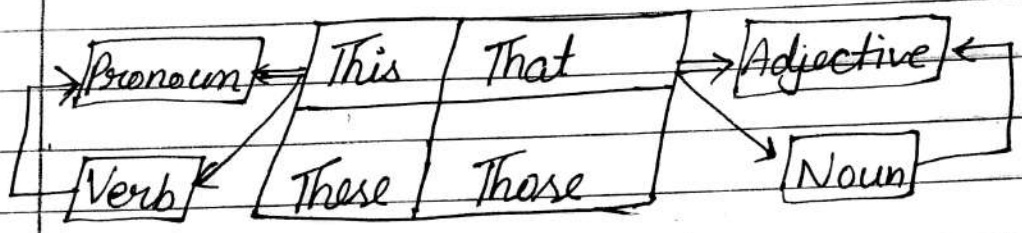
↓

My concepts of economics

② [Poss. Adjective] + [Noun Repeated] ⇒ [Poss. Pronoun]

③ [All / Both] ⇒ [Poss. Adjective]

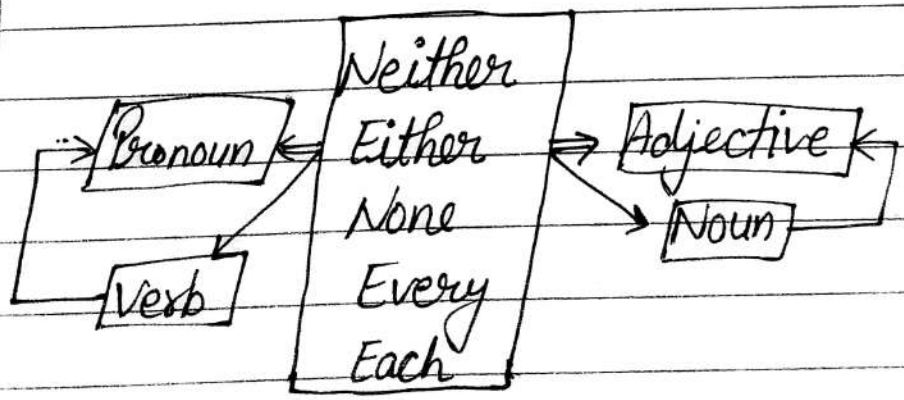
③ Demonstrative Adjective

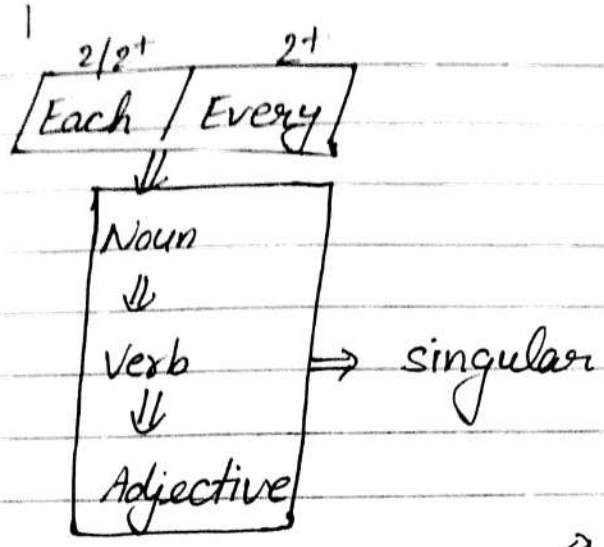


example :- This is my car. [Pronoun]

This car is mine [Adjective]

④ Distributive Adjective





example :- Each of the boys are doing well.
is

⇒ Each boys are doing the work.
boy is ✓

⇒ I purchase two chairs yesterday and each chair is cheap.

girl was ✓

⇒ Every girls were given a packet of sweets and she was happy.
they were ✓

All were ✓

→ Each man and woman were ✗ (was ✓) struggling to make their ✗ (her ✓) career successfully.

* Each ___ and ___ verb (singular) ___ Possessive Adjective

Poss. Adjective 2nd Expression के according आएगा

⇒ Each girl and boy is performing their ✗ (his ✓) part well.

(5) Adjective of Numbers

- Adjective of Numbers
  - Definite Numbers
    - Cardinal → Total No's
    - Ordinal → Rank, Order, Position
  - Indefinite Numbers

⇒ Hundreds / Thousands ⇒ s/es ✗
⇓
four thousands students ✓

⇒ Cardinal no. के साथ
हम 'The' use नहीं कर सकते।
लेकिन ordinal number के साथ 'The' use कर सकते हैं।

example :- I have the ✗ four car but the 3rd car is not working.

first two chapters

→ The two first chapter of this book is very interesting.

are

{ पहले Ordinal no. का use करेंगे उसके बाद cardinal no's का }

O + C + N(P) ⇒ V (Plural)

Indefinite Numbers

* [All, Some, more, a lot of, lots of]

⇓

Quantity / Numbers दोनों को Describe करेंगे

* [Many, Several, Certain, few, Various, a no. of, the no. of]

⇓

Numbers को Describe करेंगे

* [All / some / more / a lot of / lots of] → [countable Noun] ⇓ [Plural]

→ [Uncountable Noun] ⇓ [Singular]

* Many → same ← Many a

Many ⇓ Noun ⇓ verb ⇓ Pronoun/Adj ⇓ ⇒ Plural

Many a ⇓ Noun ⇓ verb ⇓ Pro./Adjective ⇓ ⇒ singular

example:- Many students are absent today.

example:- Many a student is absent today.

⇒ Many a soldier have killed in the world war II.

have killed ⇓ had been killed / was killed

⇒ A number of students are coming to donate their blood.

* A no. of → same ← The no. of

A no. of ⇓ Noun ⇓ verb ⇓ Pro./Adjec ⇒ Plural

The no. of ⇓ Noun ⇓ verb ⇓ Adj./Pro. ⇒ singular

e.g.:- A no. of students are coming to donate their blood.

e.g.:- The no. of students is coming to donate his blood.

⇒ The no. of buses have purchased by the transport authority. ✗

⇓

has been ✓

⇒ The no. of applications has been increased by 50 %.

⇒ It is very difficult to find out the no. of the creatures living on the Earth. ✗

⇓

creatures ✓

* More than one

⇓

Noun

⇓

verb ⇒ singular

⇓

Pro / Adjec

* More | Noun ⇓ verb ⇓ Pro / Adjec ⇒ Plural | Than one

example :- More than one person was killed in the accident.

⇒ More persons than one were killed in the accident.

⇒ More than one student has appeared in the examination.

⇒ More students than one have appeared in the examination.

* Certain ⇓ Plural

A certain ⇓ singular

e.g. :- Certain boys are coming.

e.g. :- A certain boy is coming.

Adjective of Quantity

[All, some, more, a lot of, lots of]

⇓

Number / Quantity

[Much, less, little, sufficient, whole, enough, a little, the little etc.]

⇓

Quantity

⇒ The police has (×) discovered a large no. of (×) hoarded sugar in his house.

(has → have; no. of → quantity / amount)

⇒ There is a many (×) traffic along (×) the road.

(many → much; along → on)

Page No. | | | |

(ओर)

*

Little	Few
A Little	A Few
The Little	The Few
⇓	⇓
Quantity	No's

⇒ I have a little knowledge about this subject.

⇒ I have little knowledge about this subject so I attempted only 2 questions out of 50.

⇒ A little knowledge is always dangerous.

⇒ This place is not very famous and there is nothing to see so few people come here.

⇒ This place is very famous and there is nothing to see a few people come here.

⇒ She gave the little milk to her child which ✗ she kept for her husband.
that ✓

(7) Adjective of Quality

Adj of Quality

1st Degree	2nd degree	3rd degree
Positive Degree	Comparative	Superlative
Quality	compare	Selection
1 Person/thing	2 person/thing	(3)
	OR	OR
1 set of persons/things	2 sets of Persons/things	(3+)

More than five letters
+
More than one vowel
→ More / Most

Beautiful
1 2 3

Expensive

e-1
i-2

Lonely
x

ier / iest

Page No. Adjective + ly → Adverb

More / Most

Politely ⇓ Adverb

Polite ⇓ Adjective

most smartest ✗

⇒ Rahul is more smarter than I.

2nd 2nd
3rd 3rd } ✗ error

Rahul is more smart ✗ than I.

{ जिसकी खुद की degree बनती हो तो उसमें more / most use नहीं कर सकते। }

Person / Thing

Q_1 Q_2

Compare

⇓

more + Ist degree

⇒ Rahul is smarter than stronger.

⇓

more smart than strong ✓

⇒ Rekha is more beautiful than stronger. ✗
strong ✓

⇒ The gold is precious than any metal.
✗ ✗
more precious ✓ other ✓

⇒ Diamond is more precious than any other metal.
✗ ✓

⇒ Rahul is stronger than {any student} of his class.
✗
other ✓
any boy ✗
other boy ✓
any girl ✓

⇒ [Tanya] ✗ is more intelligent than any girl of her class.

other
✗ any person ✓ Noun

⇒ I love my mother more than {[any one]} in this world.
✗
anyone else ✓

[Noun] → other

[Pronoun] → else.

⇒ I trust Rahul more than {anyone} ✗ in this college.

anyone else ✓
any student ✗
other student ✓

⇒ The Ganga is more sacred and holier than all the other rivers of India.

holier and more sacred

any other river (S)
N

more (sacred and holier)

all other rivers (P)
N

more sacred and more holier ✗

⇒ The Ganga is the most sacred and holiest of all the other rivers of India.
selection

{holiest and most sacred}

{superlative से पहले 'The' use करेंगे}

Note ⇒ {selection के लिए नहीं होती। {other OR else} की कोई Requirement}

⇒ Rahul is the best, smartest and wisest boy in the class. wiser & more intelli ✓

⇒ Gandhi ji was intelligent and wise (more intelligent & wiser ✗)

than all the leaders of his time.
other ✓

[Superlative degree से पहले 'The' use होता]

⇒ Gandhiji was the wisest and most intelligent among all the leaders of his time.

⇒ The journey by train is cheap and safe than bus. ✗ cheaper and safer

that by bus ✓

⇒ Your house is five times bigger than me. ✗
mine ✓

⇒ Your house is five times as big as mine.

⇒ Rohit is three times richer than Mohit.

⇓

three times as rich as Mohit. ✓

⇒ Her speed is ten times faster than us.

⇓

Her speed is ten times as fast as ours.

as Positive degree as	as adverb +ve as
so Positive degree as	so adverb +ve as

⇒ Rahul is so smarter as Mohan.

⇓ ✗

smart ✓

as Positive as → +ve sent / −ve sent

so Positive degree as → −ve sent

⇒ Divya is equally as beautiful as Preeti.

✗

⇓

as beautiful as Preeti ✓

No other animal

⇒ [No animal] is as sacred as cow for Hindu.

⇒ [No animal] is so wild as tiger is

⇓

No other animal ✓

⇒ No king is as braver as Akbar in Mugal dynasty ✗

⇓ ⇓

No other king brave

* [The] + [Adjective] ⇒ [Plural Common Noun]

The honest (All honest people)
The wise (All wise people)
The intelligent
The Rich
The Poor
The Deaf
The Blind
The Smart
The Brave

⇒ The honest are rewarded sooner or later.

⇒ The rich <u>molestes</u> the poor.
molest ✓ ✗

⇒ The alms are given to the poors.

Adjective
⇓
Plural ✗

⇒ There are <u>many poors</u> in India.

many poor people

{ many के बाद Noun का आना
compulsory है }

Five Years Plan ✓	लेकिन Five Stars Hotel
Hundred Rupees Note	Noun को Meaning दिया है।
Ten Miles Journey	तो Adjective बन गया और

Five Star ✗
Five Stars ✓

Adjective
⇓
Plural ✗

Five Hundred Rupees Notes ✓
A Five Hundred Rupee Note ✓

Eyes Hospital ✓

Hospital for eyes ✓

Hospital of Rahul ✓

⇒ We must donate eyes after death to the blinds. ✓

* [The] + [Superlative Degree]

⇒ Mohit is the best player of our team.

⇒ I gave <u>my</u> <u>best</u> in the examination.

Noun का काम करेगा

* [Poss. Adjective] [The] [Superlative Degree]

⇒ This is your the strongest area.

⇒ Rahul is my ~~the~~ oldest friend.

⇒ Mohit is the smarter than Vijay.

* [The] + [2nd degree] + [of] {selection out of 2}

example :- Monika is the smarter of the two sisters.

OR

Of the two sisters, Monika is the smarter.

⇒ Rahul is the stronger of the five friends.

⇓

strongest ✓

Of the two ministers, whom (which) do you think is going to prove more (most) successful.

+ve −ve

[Action]

⇓

[The] + [2nd degree]

+ve −ve

[Result]

⇓

[The] + [2nd degree]

दोनों same — same होने चाहिए।

The + 2nd degree is the + 2nd degree will be

⇒ The higher the demand, the higher the price.

⇒ The higher we go, the cooler it will become.

⇒ Hard is the conflict, glorious will be triumf.
The harder the more glorious

⇒ Of the two good city, the farmer is the bigger.
cities

ior (end) = To comparative ⇒ more/most ✗

Senior, Junior, Inferior, Superior, Prior, Posterior, exterior, interior, ulterior etc.

⇓

2nd degree representative

example :- Rahul is <u>senior</u> and <u>smarter</u> than I.
⇓ to ⇓ than

⇒ Rahul is smarter and senior to me.

Rahul is smarter than and senior to me.

⇒ Monika is senior and superior to me.

* Prefer / Preferable → To

more/most ✗

example :- I prefer milk <u>than</u> ✗ tea.
to ✓

* Gerund → Gerund

Infinitive → Infinitive

Gerund के लिए to का use कर सकते हैं लेकिन Infinitive के साथ to → ✗

Gerund ⇑ V₁ + ing

Infinitive ⇓ To + V₁

example:- I prefer reading rather than playing.

OR

I prefer to read rather than to play.

* {**[But / except / than]** ⇒ Bare Infinitive (V_1)}

⇒ I prefer staying at home to (rather than) to go (going) out at night.

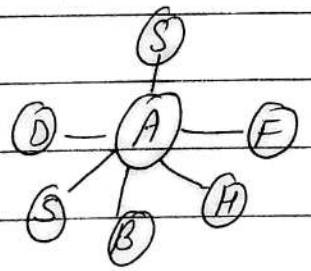
⇒ I like playing more than reading.

{like के साथ More than / than use होगा}

(Age ↑) [Elder] ⇒ Blood Relation (Brother / Sister)

⇓

+ to



(Age / Time) [Older] ⇒ (Brother/Sister)^{X} → (All case)

⇓ living

⇓ manufacturing time (Non-living)

+ than +

(Age ↓) Younger + than ⇒ (All cases)

example :- Rahul is elder ~~than~~ ✗ Vijay. ✗

to ✓

⇒ Mohit is older than Vijay. ✓

{Old → elder — eldest
Old → elder — eldest}

Top → x → Topmost

Southern → x → Southern most

3rd degree representation

⇓

{All, perfect, Unique, full, Prime, Major, Supreme, Ideal, Circular, Unmatched, Blind, Prime, Everlasting, empty, Chief, Unparalleled}

⇓

Neither we can make any degree of these words.

Never we can use any degree with these words.

example :- Money is the chiefest aim of all.

⇒ This is the most perfect shot given by you.

⇒ That was the most overlasting moment of my life.

⇒ Radha is the most unique dancer of our college.

⇒ Rahul is more blind than Vijay. } X

⇒ Rahul is more blind in love than Vijay.

Chapter - 4

ADVERB

⇓

Qualify → Verb
⇓ → Adjective
Modify → Preposition
⇓ → Conjunction
Describe → Adverb

To add some meaning ←

Adverb (rare)

[Noun / Pronoun]

⇓

Adjective

[Verb]

example :- Rahul <u>walks</u> slowly / fast / carefully.
verb
⇓
advert

⇒ Divya <u>talks</u> slowly / fast / politely / loudly
V
ad.

⇒ They <u>played</u> <u>well</u>.
V Adj.

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Adjective

⇒ Rohit is a very good player.
adjective Noun

⇒ Rahul is very handsome.
so adj.
too
extremely
fairly

Preposition

⇒ Preeti is standing exactly infront of me.
just P

⇒ The fan is exactly over my head.
just

Conjunction

⇒ I came here just because of Divya.
only

Adverb

⇒ Monika walks very slowly.
ad. ad.

[Noun / Pronoun]

→ Only Rahul can solve these questions.
Even Noun

→ Only He can solve these questions.
Even
She
I
You
We
Pronoun

[Types of Adverb]

- [Simple Adverb]
  - → Adverb of Manner
  - → Adverb of Place
  - → Adverb of Reason
  - → Adverb of Time
  - → Adverb of Degree
  - → Adverb of Frequency
  - → Adverb of Affirmation / Negation
- [Relative Adverb] — X
- [Interrogative] — X

Adverb of Manner

Ques → How did she dance?

Ans → She danced well.

How, well, Smartly, fast, Slowly
carefully, efficiently, strongly, beautifully
swiftly (smooth & fast)

fast

Adjective → e.g. → He is a fast runner.
Adj.

Adverb → e.g. → He runs fast
ad.

→ Do it fast
v adv.

Oftently ✗

Straightly ✗

Adjective + ly → Adverb
⇓
Manner

example :- She does her work good as she is trained nurse. X

⇓

She does her work well as she is a trained nurse

{ क्योंकि Verb को Adjective Meaning नहीं देता। }

Adverb of Place *

{ Where, Here, there, Up, down, Below, Under, Under the table, In the hall etc. }

⇓

Starting

⇓

Inversion

⇓

Partial Inversion → H.V. + S + M.V. + O

Complete Inversion use, करते हैं। → H.V. + M.V. + S + O

Sentence → S + V + O

⇓

Inversion → V + S + O

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Inversion

- Partial (-ve)
  ⇓
  H.V. + S + M.V. + O

- Complete (Place)
  ⇓
  M.V. + S + O

example :- Here the doctor comes ✗
⇓
Here comes the actor ✓

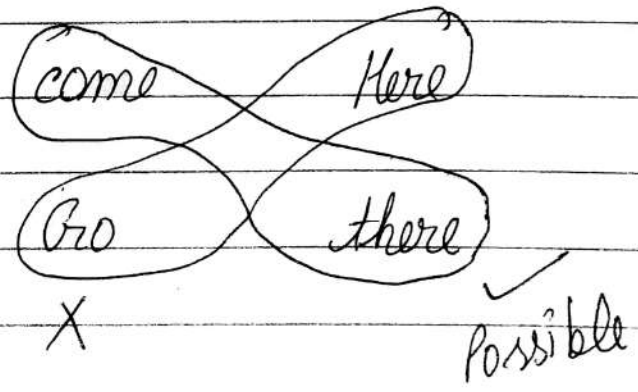
⇒ The finger goes up. ✓
⇓
Up goes the finger. ✓

⇒ Here the train arrives ✗
⇓
Here arrives the train ✓

⇒ Here goes the Chief Guest.

There goes the Chief Guest

Here comes the Chief Guest.



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⇒ There are 50 teachers.

⇒ There are many boys.

⇒ There is no bag.

⇒ Under the table, cat was lying.

⇒ A cat was lying under the table. ✓

But inversion

⇓

Under the table was lying a cat. ✓

⇒ Behind the curtains a man is standing

⇓

Behind the curtains is standing a man

Adverb of Degree

Only, much, very, so, too, Rather, fairly, sufficient, Quite, almost, enough, relatively, comparatively.

Enough, Relatively, Comparatively
⇓
Adjective
⇓
Positive Degree

example:- Mridul is enough taller to be selected as S.T. in D.P.

⇓ ×
tall enough ✓

Enough
↙ ↘
Adjective ⇓ | Adverb ⇓

Adjective + Enough | Enough + Noun

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⇒ Arun is enough smarter to understand your tricks. ✗

⇓

smart enough ✓

⇒ The weather is comparatively colder today. ✗

⇓

comparatively cold ✓

Only

⇒ I have four thousand rupees only. ✗

⇓

I have only four thousand rupees. ✓

⇒ The farmer has two sons only. ✗

⇓

The farmer has only two sons. ✓

Very

⇓

* Used with Positive degree
* Before Present Participle

example :- Very good, Very Wise, Very lucky very honest.

→ Divya is very beautiful.

[Much]

⇓

* [Used with comparative degree]

* [Past Participle के साथ]

{ Much better, much wiser, much luckier
much more honest }

example:- Rohit is much smarter than Mohit.

[Very Much]

very Much + Comparative Degree

⇓

very much better,
very much wiser,
very much luckier etc.

Very / much + superlative Degree

example:- Rahul is very much smarter than Rohit.

⇒ I was much surprised by the news.

be → 3rd
→ 4th

[Surprised]

By ⇓ Person

At ⇓ thing

~~by~~ ✗ ⇓ at

Page No.

be + 4th → very

be + 3rd → much

⇒ It was very surprising for me to hear that.
4th form

⇒ I was much interested in that movie.
3rd form

⇒ This movie is very interesting.
4th form

Very / Much + Superlative degree

⇒ Rahul is the very best boy.

⇒ Rahul is much the best boy.

Almost →
- The + very + 3rd degree
- Much + the + 3rd degree

Too / very / so (ज्यादा)

Adjective

+ve → Pleasant

-ve → unpleasant

Too / very / so

-ve +ve It cannot replace 'very'

example :- She is so (very) cute. (+ve)

⇒ He is so (very) handsome. (+ve)

⇒ Rohit is too weak / dull. (-ve)

⇒ Rohit is too handsome to win this beauty contest.

too – to
so – that → (इतना कि)

Page No. | | | |

→ Rahul is so handsome that he can win this contest.

→ Divya is so intelligent that she can score 90% marks in the exams.

→ Preeti is too intelligent to score.

⇒ I am very glad to see you here.

⇒ I am very happy to melt her.

Too Much	Much too
⇓	⇓
Noun	Adjective (-ve)

example :- This house is too much small to accomodate all of us.
too much ✗ → much too ✓ (small: adj.)

⇒ I have too much pain in my legs. ✓
(pain: N)

⇒ It is much too painful for me to hear this. ✓

Page No.

Fairly

⇓

* used with Positive degree
* not followed by too

example:- Fairly wise, fairly good

⇒ Fairly too good ✗

Rather

⇓

* used with Positive & Comparative degree
* Rather is followed by too

example:- Rather bad, rather difficult, rather worse rather better.

⇒ Rather too good ✓

Quite (Perfectly / Completely)

⇓

It is not used in place of very.

example:- She is quite lovely. ✗

⇓

She is very lovely. ✓

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Yet (time of speaking)

* It is used in Interrogative / Negative sent.
* Placed after verb + Object / verb
* Used in Present negative & Negative sent. not in Past tense.

e.g:- The postman did not come yet. ✗

The postman has not come yet. ✓

⇒ Didn't the postman come yet? ✗

Hasn't the postman come yet? ✓

Adverb of Frequency

Last

Daily, Once, Twice, Thrice, Everyday, Regularly, Sometimes, Occasionally etc.

example:- I daily go for a walk. {Last में use होगा}

I go for a walk daily. ✓

Page No. [ ][ ][ ] Starting

always, never, seldom, often, Hardly, scarcely, Rarely, Barely, Merely etc.

e.g. :- I go for a walk always. ✗

I always go for a walk. ✓

Note ① S ↓ M.V.

② S + H.V. ↓ M.V.

⇒ I never have invited Rahul to the party.
(ad. H.V. M.V. ✗)

I have never invited Rahul to the party.

⇒ She always is seen moving with her fiance. ✗

is always seen ✓

⇒ I go there never. ✗

I never go there. ✓

Never I go there. ✗

⇓

Negative Introductory

⇓

Inversion (Partial)

⇓

H.V. + S + M.V. + O

Never do I go there. ✓

⇒ I knew hardly somebody here. ✗

⇓

I hardly knew anybody here. ✓

⇒ Hardly I knew anybody here. ✗ (Did)

⇓

Hardly did I knew anybody here. ✓

⇒ The thief had hardly entered the house when the lady woke up.

⇓ (inversion)

Hardly had the thief entered the house when the lady woke up.

(Transformation of Sentence)

Adverb of Affirmation & Negation

⇓	⇓
Yes	No
of course	Not
	Never
Why not	Nay
	Hardly
Sure	Barely
	Scarcely
Certainly	Rarely
	Seldom
Definitely	Merely.

No / Not

↓ Adjective ↓ Adverb

Not → Adj. qualify करती है।

⇒ I have <u>no</u> money.
ad. Noun

⇒ I have <u>not</u> informed him.

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OSASCOMP

Opinion → beautiful, pretty, ~~ug~~ ugly etc.

Size → big, small, tiny, minute etc.

Age → old, new, recent etc.

Shape → round, oval, heart-shaped etc

Colour → Blue, Red, Black etc.

Origin → Indian, German etc

Material → Wooden, leather etc

Purpose → Wedding, sleeping, dining etc

example :- I bought beautiful (opinion), tiny (size), heart-shaped (shape), purple (colour), American (origin), diamond (material) wedding (purpose) a ring.

⇒ Last night she danced in the hall well. ✗
Time, Place, manner

⇓

M P T

She danced well in the hall last night. ✓

⇒ Last Sunday, we went to Shimla.

{ अगर (,) use करेंगे तो starting में रहेगा।
otherwise
हम order में change करेंगे }

⇒ I told him to carefully ✗ write the words in the letter.

⇓

I told him to write the words carefully in the letter.

Note { Infinite → to + V_1
we can not split any infinitive }

⇒ I advised him to carefully walk on the road. ✗

⇓

I advised him to walk carefully on the road. ✓

⇒ I used to often take a break from my packed schedule. ✗

⇓

I often used to take a break from my packed schedule. ✓

⇒ I see her often near the bus stand. ✗

⇓

I often see her near the bus stand. ✓

⇒ Rohit is coward. ✗
(Noun)

⇓

Rohit is a coward. ✓

⇒ Rahul is a player.

singular
⇓
countable ⇒ a/an
⇓
Noun

Noun ⇒ Rahul is a coward boy. ✗

Adjective ⇒ Rahul is a cowardly boy. ✓
adjective → Adverb ✗

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Adverb ⇒ Rahul behaved cowardly. ×

⇓

Rahul behaved in a cowardly manner. ✓

* Noun	Adjective	Adverb
⇓	⇓	⇓
Coward	Cowardly	In a cowardly manner
Miser (कंजूस)	Miserly	In a miserly manner
Niggard (बहुत ज्यादा कंजूस)	Niggardly	In a niggardly manner
Scholar	Scholarly	In a scholarly manner
Friend	Friendly	In a friendly manner
Man	Manly	In a manly manner
Master	Masterly	In a masterly manner
Order	Orderly	In an orderly manner
Father	Fatherly	In a fatherly manner
Mother	Motherly	In a motherly manner
Brother	Brotherly	In a motherly manner
Sister	Sisterly	In a sisterly manner

⇒ I have not seen a coward like Sohan ×
⇓
cowardly boy ✓

⇒ A shouldier is taught never to fight cowardly. ×
⇓
in a cowardly manner. ✓

⇒ Please place the things orderly ×
⇓
in an orderly manner ✓

⇒ Though Rohit is a brave still he could not face the ups and downs of life manly
⇓
Though Rohit is a brave boy yet he could not face the ups and downs of life in a manly manner.

* [Though / although → yet]

Adverb of Reason

{Why, Because, as, since, therefore, so, thus, that's why etc}

example :- Please tell me the reason why you did that.
(same meaning है)

⇒ Because Rahul is my friend therefore I helped him by all mean.
⇓
means

Because
Since
As
⇓
अगर ये किसी भी sentence में Reason को indicate करता है।

⟹ therefore
so
thus
that's why
hence

⇒ As I was ill so I do not go there.

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⇒ Since the trip to home was expensive thus I did not go there. { Home के साथ to को use नहीं करेंगे }

⇒ Because Priya is intelligent therefore she can score 90% marks in the exam.

* Some Imp. Rules

1. Else is followed by but

rather — than
other — otherwise

2. { Seldom, never, nowhere, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely }

⇓

all are negative in meaning

⇓

{ not, nobody, nothing, somebody } (X)

3. Deny, forbid, both, unless, until, lest
hardly, seldom, too — to, rarely,
scarcely

⇓

not / never X

4. [Regard, Describe, define, treat, view, know]

⇓

as ✓

Name, elect, think, consider, call
appoint, make, choose

⇓

as X

5. Seldom or never
Seldom if ever
little or nothing
little if anything

but
seldom or ever X

little or anything X

6. Look, Taste, Seem, appear, Smell, Touch.
Become, is, am, are, was, were, get, been, being.

⇓

Adjective (Qualify करेगा)

⇒ Ravi angryly at the arrangement. ×

⇓

become angry ✓

7. Manly, Masterly, Slovenly, friendly.
orderly, gentlemanly, Sickly, weekly, monthly

⇓

adjective

⇒ He behaved friendly. ×

⇓

He behaved in a friendly manner. ✓

[Chron → Time]

1. Chronography → Graphical representation of time
2. Chronographer → Person
3. Chronometer → A device which measures time

   Potable → which is able to drink

   Cloak Room → where ~~bag~~ luggage is kept for sometime

   Cloak → चोला

4. Chronoscope → Short interval of time
5. Chronostergic → Division of time according to need.
6. Chronology → The study of time
7. Chronologer → Person
8. Chronicle → Study of events / persons / things according to time

(9) Chronological → Placement of things / persons / events according to time.

(10) Anachronism → A chronological mistake

(11) Chronophobia → fear of time

(12) Chronophobiac → Person

(13) Chronomania → Madness for time

(14) Chronomaniac → Person

(15) Chronic → Disfute / Disease over a long time.

CONJUNCTION

① In Bihar leaders are taking advantage of casteism & think it is nothing than bad things.

② ~~Et~~ The criminal had hardly put the precious things in his bag than the landlord got up.

③ I have never visited nor intend to visit foreign countries.

④ His manners indicate that he has no other intention than to steal his ~~mom~~ money.

⑤ The headmaster advised the student who had failed in the examination twice that not to attempt ~~it~~ ~~ea~~ again until he had time to prepare for it properly.

⑥ He not only comes here for swimming but also for coaching new swimmers.

⑦ A more irrational world to this one in which we presently live could hardly be conceived.

⑧ At night we used to go out with our friends nor stay at home listening music.

⑨ She has lived in Newyork for many years but regards Newyork as her home.

⑩ Since it is his birthday on Monday so he is having a party.

⑪ His English is so poor so his beloved has to translate everything.

⑫ The weather here is always warm and this is the reason because there are so many public swimming pools.

(13) He is known not only for his riches but also for his wisdom.

(14) He asked that how long you would be absent.

(15) It is extremely doubtful that he will succeed in this work.

(16) unless you do not pay attention to what I say, you will not succeed.

(17) No sooner did the chairman begin speaking, some participants started shouting slogems.

(18) Not only it is our duty to support our Parents but also to respect them.

(19) Scarcely we had finished observing this when we were surprised by about a dozen of the old birds jumping in the most unsafe and funny manner towards the sea.

(20) Not only he bakes cakes but also sells them.

(21) This is the same place which was choosen by us for picnic.

(22) The reason why he was rejected was because he was very young.

(23) I am not sure if any of the students of our college is going to pay any heed to the principal's order or not

(24) The patient died despite he had received the best medical help.

(25) Don't think you can deceive me like you did my brother

PREPOSITION

① The shopkeeper deals with grain but did not deal honestly with me.

② My cousin has been married with the richest man of the village.

③ They all met in a room which was close to the centre to discuss about the plan of action.

④ When the Police accused him with theft, nobody believed them, as he was well known for his honestly

⑤ The meeting sheduled to be held between 2 P.M. to 3 P.M. was postponed suddenly.

⑥ The myth that some races are naturally superior ~~than~~ others has now been fully demolished.

⑦ You should know that the ultimate decision in the matters rests upon the board of directors.

⑧ His new proposal seems hardly different than that the one 'I've just rejected.

⑨ After nagging constantly for months and administering weekly tests the teacher was at least pleased for the boys' progress

⑩ I'd appreciate spending half an hour with you to discuss about how these and other experience might be mutually beneficial.

⑪ The teacher was happy when he entered the class which comprised of a hundred students.

⑫ often in political campaigns, a point is reached at which the candidates take out their gloves and start slagging with bare fists.

(13) One of the major aims of the Air force was the complete demolition of all means of transportation by the bombing of rail lines and terminals.

(14) The Aircraft was overloaded there was something wrong of the battery and the engine was making a queer noise.

(15) Basu was trying to pass through the gap on the fence when he tore his shirt.

(16) I have been teaching in this school since several years but have never met such a hopeless ~~calss~~ class as this.

(17) The reason we have not been able to pay income tax is due to fact that we did not receive pay on time.

(18) The girl wrote an essay so well that her teacher was exceedingly pleased at her.

(19) When the students reached late the teacher objected their entering the class without his permission.

(20) The ~~Ca~~ Captain and his wife were invited forthe Cultural funtion at my home.

(21) The government decided to write of the debts of the farmers who were below the poverty line

(22) The great actor was angry with the treatment during the party in Ashoka Hall.

(23) Don't go by his appearance he is capable at doing any work without any hesitation.

(24) I have an appointment ~~at~~ on the 9th of septem-ber on five o'clock.

Article

1. The English defeated French in the battle of waterloo
2. An old man in the crowd warned Julius Caesar from the danger of death on certain day.
3. Never have I listened to such a beautiful music as the piece we heard on radio last night
4. The uncle of mine who is a farmer gave me a piece of useful advice when I went to see him three weeks ago.
5. Don't talk to her, she always remains in temper these days
6. He does not like this type of a man who does nothing but find faults in others.
7. A first European Came to India in Modern times was Vasco-da-Gama.
8. Mr. Pathak leads a very busy life so he goes everywhere by a scooter
9. Mr. Sharma has a white and a black dog which guard his house from robbers.
10. He has abandoned the criminal activities after returning from jail.
11. Gandhiji did not solve all the problems of the future but he did solve problems of his own age
12. It is a fact that most of people desire to work less but earn more.

ARUN GAUTAM

(13) A first step in a rational solution to any problem is the recognition that a problem exists.

(14) Knowledge of regional languages is necessary for bank officers because they are to understand what their customers says.

(15) We should drink several glasses of the water daily if we want to remain healthy.

(16) Child was looking through the open window with fear in its eyes.

(17) The new railway line will greatly improve transport and communication in eastern part of the country.

(18) Every man, woman and child is now aware of the terrible consequences of habit of smoking.

(19) The rich cannot accumulate the wealth without the co-operation of poor in the society.

(20) Money which is a source of the happiness in life becomes a source of peril and confusion unless we control it.

(21) Only very wealthy tourist can afford to stay at Imperial Hotel

(22) He has been sent to the prison many times but he has not shown any sign of improvement in his conduct

(23) It being rainy day most of the people out on the street were carrying umbrella.

(24) He introduced me to his friend who is singer and scientist

(25) It is only after the match is over people realise that how exicting it is.

Tense

① After Ravi read the magazines and newspapers, he decided to go out and meet some old friends.

② The teacher remarked that they all had done it very badly.

③ The train is supposed to arrive at 10 am yesterday but it was an hour late

④ Rajan told me that you had left the college a year before and looking for a job.

⑤ He asked me if I am ill and I answered that I was not.

⑥ India's Independence had been the result of sacrifices of many patriots.

⑦ He will certainly help you if you ask him in a pleasant manner.

⑧ Mohini washes all her clothes & cooks food for the family before she is going to the office.

⑨ If you have read the relevant literature carefully, you would have answered most of the questions

⑩ The college is running a computer ~~course~~ course for the last fifteen years

⑪ Had he followed the directions carefully, He would have felt better

⑫ Sumitra appealed to the managing committee that she may be allowed to join the volunteer force.

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(13) why you don't told him and clarify all the pending matters.

(14) When Anand reached his village, he found that the news about him preceded him.

(15) Last night, I dream I was a sheikh on the 169th floor of Burj Khalifa.

(16) Everyone of us have has his share of joy and sorrow.

(17) Suppose if you saw a tiger, what will you do?

(18) When the doctor found that the player has taken prohibited medicines, he reported the matter to the team manger.

(19) Although I am playing cricket for more than three years still I am not been able to score a 100.

(20) He is given me a lot of documents to read before the presentation tomorrow.

(21) I do not wish to raise false hopes.

(22) If the fog remains for long, The flights may get late

(23) If you boil water, It will turn into vapours.

(24) Suresh Babu who is living in this town since 1955 is a well known scholar of history and a very distinguished musician

(25) As soon as the CEO entered the office then all the workers approached him and report the matter

Active and Passive voice

1. Where were they playing cricket match.
2. These things have been left here by an unknown customer.
3. The authorities will reward you for your hardwork.
4. Should you ever tell a lie?
5. The Principal promised the boys a holiday.
6. Had work been resumed by the labourers before the manager arrived.
7. The breakfast will have been finished by eight.
8. He has written a poem which fascinates everyone
9. Bravery and loyalty were rewarded by the king.
10. Arun has written a newspaper report on the inauguration of Delhi Metro Railways.
11. Do not disturb me.
12. Who will help me.
13. The government has launched a programme to improve the performance of the ministries.
14. A hundred carefully-screened people were invited to dinner by the Prime-Minister.
15. A good deal of money will be made by that investment.

ARUNGAUTAM

(16) One can't gather grapes from thistles.

(17) Ajay has promised me a cycle.

(18) Who can count the stars in the sky.

(19) The money was stolen by an employee of the bank

(20) The Indian Government is encouraging the Europeans to visit India.

(21) Physically challanged people should not be laughed at by the public.

(22) The news surprised us.

(23) Cacao is bitter when it is tasted.

(24) One must keeps one's promises.

(25) The watchman switched on the lights before it began to grow dark.

(26) Are you not revising your lessons.

(27) He divided his property between his two sons

(28) Two motorcycle mechanics were arrested for their alleged involvement in innumerable vechicle thefts

(29) When will they call you?

(30) The girl's death has opened a can of worms.

Narration

1. The doctor advised the patient to give up smoking
2. She said to me, "What can I do for you dear".
3. The teacher said to the boys, "Can you sit here and do your work".
4. Ritu said to you, "You are looking very pretty
5. Tom said that he had had a strange experience the day before
6. My friend said to me, "Good Morning, Let us go for a walk"
7. She said to me, "How ugly I look in this dress
8. He said to me, "My father was a great man".
9. Mohan will say, "I want two persons to assist me"
10. Ram said, "Are you really serious about becoming a pilot, Ravi?"
11. They said to me, "Bring these books upstairs".
12. Mother said, "Don't step out of the house in the summer season"
13. The teacher said that the burglar had broken into the office.

ARUN GAUTAM

(14) He said to his friend, " Please lend me your book.

(15) The child said, " Mom can you bring the Moon for me? Mom said, " No".

(16) The speaker said to the Gentleman, " I am going to discuss the food situation in our country.

(17) Rahul said to my friend, " What a fool you are!"

(18) Kaushalya said to Rama, " Do not desire, O my child to possess the stars as they are ~~thousand~~ thousands of miles off.

(19) The traveller said, " Can you tell me the way to the Railway Station?" " Yes, I can", replied the boy.

(20) Ram said, " Honesty is the best policy."

(21) The major said to the soldiers, " March forward"

(22) Vikram said to Gopal, " What did Mohit tell you in your ears?"

(23) Everybody says, " How well she sings!"

(24) The headmaster said to the students, " you are expelled for attempting to copy in the exam".

(25) Rahul said to me, " Why are you not listening to me carefully?"

Fix - Prepositions

* Absorb → in (Something)
* Abstain → from (Something) ⇒ परहेज करना
* Accomplice → with (Person)
* Accomplice → in (act)
* Accustomed → to (something)
* Accountable → To → (A person)
  → For → (An act)
* Accused → of
* Acquaint → with (Someone | something)
* Acquaintance → with " "
* Acquit → of (crime)
* Adapt → To (situation | weather)
* Addicted → To
* Adept, Trust, Versed, Proficient, Believe, Skillful, Faith → in
* Admit ⇒ to
* Affection ⇒ for
* Affectionate ⇒ to
* Afraid ⇒ of

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* Ambition ⇒ for
* Affiliated → To ⇒ (University / Board)
  → with ⇒ (Party)
* Amaze → at (Something.)
* Amuse → at (Joke)
* Angry, Annoy, vexed → at ⇒ (Something)
  → with (Person)
* Apologise → to ⇒ (Person)
  → for ⇒ (Misconduct)
* Attention / Attracted ⇒ To (Something)
* Attraction → for
* Avail ⇒ of (Chance)
* Aware ⇒ of (Something)
* Born → at (Place)
  → in (family)
* Care → of (Someone)
* Call → on ⇒ (Person)
  → for ⇒ (Something)

* separate, Prevent, suffer, Different, Abstain, Refrain, Extract ⇒ from
* Prefer, Elder, Junior, senior, prior, Posterior, Inferior, superior ⇒ To
* Married → To (Boy to Girl)
  → with (Girl with boy)
* Arrive → in (Big Place)
  → at (small ")
* Associate → with
* wish → for (thing)
* witness → of / To (event)

* Care → of (Someone)
* Charge → with (verb), of (Noun) → Crime.
  → for → (Something)
* compete → with (Person)
  → for (Something)
* Complain → against (Person)
  → of (thing)
  → To (Authority)
* confide → in (Someone)
* confident → of (Something)
* congenial → To (Something) (अनुकूल)
* congratulate → on
* conscious → of
* consent → To
* Deficient → in (thing)
* Depend → on (Person)
* Descent → from (")
* Desire → for (thing)

* Cure → of (verb), for (Noun) → Disease
* Deal → in (Goods)
  → with (Person/problems)
* Devoid → of (common sense)
* Disappointed → at (thing)
* Discriminate → between (group)

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* Differ → on (a point)
  → with (a person)
  → from (thing)
* Disgust → with (Person)
  → at (an act)
* Displeased → at (thing)
  → with (Person)
* Dispose → of
* Eager → for (thing)
  → to (to do)
* Eligible → for (Post)
* Endowed → with (thing)
* Engaged → with (Person)
  → in (thing)
* Enmity → To (Person)
* Enquire → of (Person)
* Enter → into
* Escape → from
* Essential → to (health
  → for (thing)
* Exempt → from (Tax)
* faithful → To (Person)
* Familiar → To (Someone)
  → with (subject)
* famous → for (thing)
* Fascinated → with (Person)
  → by (thing)
* fond of (thing)
* Gaze → at (Person/thing)
* Glance → at (Person/thing)
* Good → at (Subject)
  → for (Nothing)
* Guard → from (danger)
* Heir → to (Throne)
* Hostile → To (Person)
* Independent → of/from

* Indifferent → To (thing)
* Insist → on (Person/thing)
* Introduce → To (Person)
* Jealous of (Person)
* Jeer → at (thing)
* Knock → at (Door)
* Known → By → Person
  → for → Quality
  → To → Person (passive voice)
* Lack → in (thing)
* Laugh → at → (Person)
  → with (Persons)
* Listen → To (Person)
* Loyal → To (Person)
* Lust → for (thing)
* Mad → for (thing) (Person)
* Mock → at (Person)
* Necessary → To (thing)
* Necessity → for (Person)
* Object → To (thing)
  Objection → to (")
* Overwhelm → with (Joy)
  → by (thing)
* Part → with (Person) thing)
  → from (Person
* Participate → in (game)
  → with (Person)
* Passion → For (thing)
* Peculiar → To (Some one)
* Plead (with) (Person)
* Prohibit – from (Doing something)
* Prone → To (Person/ thing)
* Protest / Rebel → against (Person / thing)
* Quarrel → with (Person)
  → over (Matter)
* Reconcile → with (Person)
  → to (Bad situation)
* Refrain → from (thing)
* Rejoice → in (own success)
  → at (other's success)
* Remedy → for (Disease)
* Remonstrate → with (Person)

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* Reply → on (Letter)
* Request → to (Person)
  → for (thing)
* Rivalry → with (Person
* Rule → over (country)
* Satisfied → with (person / thing)
* Sentence → To (Punishment)
* Sequel → To (thing)
* Shocked → at (Behaviour)
* Similar → To (Person)
* Stand → By (Person to support)
* Subscription → To (fund)
* Substitute ⇒ for (thing)
* Succeed → to (throne)
  → in (attempt)
* Suffer → from
* Sufficient → for
* Suspicious → of (thing)
* Sympathise → with (Person)
* Sympathy → with (Person
  → for →
* Traitor → To (country)
* Talk → To (verb)] Person
  → with (Noun
  → over (Matter / issue)
* Thankful → To (Person)
  → for (thing)
* Triumph → over (Someone)
* Trust → in (Person / thing)
* useful → for (thing)
* vote → for (Person)
  → on (Resulation)
  → out (By Voting)
* wait → for (Person)
  → at (Place)
* yield → to (hardship)
* zeal → for (a cause)
* zest → for (life)
* Blind → in (an eye)
  → of (Right / left eye)
  → To (thing)
* Break → into → Pieces
  → Enter with permission
  → through → Success
  → with / up → Separation.

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Chapter - 5

CONJUNCTION

Con + Junction

⇓ ⇓

with / together join

Conjumction

⇓

connectors

⇓

Noun

⇓

Pronouns

⇓

Adjectives

⇓

Adverb

⇓

Verb

⇓

Sentences

* Noun

example :- Divya and Preeti

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* Pronoun

example :- He and She

* Adjective

example :- Smart and Strong

* Adverb

example :- Smartly and Swiftly

⇒ Rahul has not and will not do this week.

⇓

and / or

Rahul has not done and will not do this work.

Has / Have / Had → V_3
will / shall → V_1

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⇒ You should do and must do this. ✗

⇓

You should and must do this.

↑↑	↓↓	→ and
↑↓	↓↑	→ but

And → Verb ⇒ Plural

And → verb ⇒ singular

And → verb ⇒ singular/Plural

Ist Case

example :- Rahul is a good player.

Mohit is a good player. ✗

⇓

Rahul and Mohit are good players. ✓

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⇒ Rahul is a good player.
Mohit is a bad player.

⇓

Rahul is a good player but Mohit is a bad player.

OR

Rahul and Mohit are good player and bad player respectively.

* 2nd Case

⇒ Bread and Butter are not available here at this shop.
×

⇓

Bread and Butter are not available at this shop.

⇒ Bread and Butter is all I want in breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, Supper → Name of meals ⇒ The ✗

⇒ Bread and Butter is somehow managed by my father these days.

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⇒ Conflakes and milk is my favourite breakfast.

⇒ Rice and Curry is a famous dish in India.

⇒ Whisky and Soda is served in the party.

⇒ Time and Tide wait / waits for none.

⇒ Rise and Fall is a part of life.

⇒ Crown and Glory exists together.

* 3rd Case

⇒ The Principal and teacher is playing chess.

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Note ⇒ 1. [The + Noun] + and [Noun] → ①

2. [The + Noun] and [the + Noun] → ②

⇒ The Principal and the teacher are playing chess.

⇒ The director and the Principal is enjoying the shadow.
is ✗ ⇓ are ✓

⇒ The Principal and the staff are having lunch. ✓

⇒ The Principal and the Peon → Plural Verb

⇒ The Principal and the Gardener → Plural Verb

⇒ The Principal and the Accountant → Plural Verb

⇒ The Principal and writer/Poet → singular Verb

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⇒ The Director, Producer, Singer, Writer Musician and Player who is coming is my friend.

⇒ The Director, Producer, Singer, Writer. Musician and a player who are coming are my friend.

⇒ A black and white shirt → S.V.

⇒ A black and a white shirt → P.V.

* **Between**

- → Pronoun ⇒ objective form
- → 2/2+ * (one-to-one relation)
- → and

example :— There is no co-operation between I, He, You and She. ✗

⇓

There is no co-operation between You, him, her and me. ✓

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⇒ There is a meeting between 8 am to 9a.m.
⇓
and ✓

{ from – to
between – and }

⇒ The Period from 1980 and 1990 is very significant in my life.
⇓

The Period from 1980 to 1990 was very significant in my life.

⇒ The workers will not work between 5 pm and 7 pm
⇓
from 5pm to 7 pm ✓

* $\boxed{\text{Both}}$ → and

⇒ Both Divya as well as Preeti are coming tonight.
⇓

Both Divya and Preeti are coming tonight.

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⇒ Both Divya as well as Preeti is doing her work honestly.

as well as जब आएगा तो verb Ist subject के according आएगी और Her भी Divya के लिए use किया गया है।

* Verb
⇓
Ist Subject ← as well as, together, with, beside, in addition to, unlike, but, except, accompained by, and not, guided by, followed by, not less than, of etc.
⇓
Main Subject

⇒ Rohit and his friends has done this.
⇓ ×
have ✓

⇒ Rohit and not his friends have done this
⇓ ×
has ✓

⇒ The manager with his workers is absent today. ✓

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⇒ The workers with their manager are absent today.

⇒ The teachers alongwith the Principal is (×) are eager to join this movement.

⇒ The driver together with the conductor and the passengers were (×) was (✓) drowned.

* The same → that ⇒ when verb is given
→ as ⇒ when verb is not given

example :- This is the same house that I lived in.

⇒ This is the same purse as mine

⇒ This is the same bike that he presented me

⇒ This is the same dress as yours.

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⇒ I gave him a book but he has not returned the same to me yet.
⇓
returned that / it to me yet ✓

⇒ I gave him an advice but he has not implemented the same yet.
a piece of ✓
⇓
it / that

* Position ⇐ Neither — nor (-ve)
Either — or (+ve)
Not only — but also (-ve)
⇒ verb ⇒ 2nd Subj के according (जो verb के near है)
⇒ 2 persons / things के लिए use होते हैं

Verb

⇒ Neither the nurses nor the doctor was asleep the injured was taken to hospital.

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⇒ Either Sohan or his friends has informed the police.
⇓ ×
have ✓

⇒ Neither I nor Rahul are going to market.
⇓ ×
Rahul nor I am ✓

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Position

⇒ Not only he cheated his parents but also his friends.
⇓ ×
He cheated not only ✓

⇒ Neither the farmer grows nor sells the crop.
⇓ ×
The farmer neither ✓

⇒ Not only he is going / to open / a hospital / but also an inn.
(a) ✓ not only

⇒ Neither he gave / satisfaction / as a cook / nor as a chauffeur.
(a) ✓ neither

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⇒ The college library is not only equipped with the new books but also with the new journals.

equipped not only with the new books

* Rather / other ⇒ Than

Than / but / except ⇓ bare infinitive (v1)

Nothing else ⇒ But

⇒ I have no other choice but to do it.

than ✓

⇒ She did nothing else but to wait.

but ✓

⇒ It is nothing else but pride.

⇒ She did nothing else but cursed him.

curse ✓

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* Never ⇒ or

⇒ I have never talked to her nor saw her.

nor ⇓ or ✓ ×

saw ⇓ seen ✓ ×

{have + v.3}

* (-ve) Lest ⇒ should

* Although / Though ⇒ yet

⇒ Although he worked hard but he failed.

but ⇓ yet ✓ ×

* (Doubtful) ⇐ whether ⇒ or

Doubtful ⇓ if

⇒ I don't know whether he has paid the fees or not.

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⇒ I don't know ~~if~~ he has arrived here or not.
⇓ ×
whether ✓

⇒ I am not doubtful whether he will complete my work in time. ⇓ ×
that ✓
{ क्योंकि whether Doubt है
तो use किया जाता है }

[If] → Then X

⇒ If you hate me then leave my house.

⇒ If he comes to me then I will help him.

** [When] ⇒ then X

~~example~~ :-

Ist action ⇓ [Present Indefinite]

2nd action ⇓ [Future Indefinite]

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⇒ When I will go there then ✗ I will surely meet Rahul.

⇓

When I go there I will surely meet Rahul.

⇒ When she heard the news then ✗ she became happily ✗ happy ✓

⇒ As soon as the peon rings / the bell then ✗ all the students / came ✗ to the ground.

⇓

come ✓

{ क्योंकि Daily ऐसा होता है तो Present Indefinite use होगा }

Note

If.
when
as soon as
as long as

⇒ Then ✗

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⇒ As soon as I open[×] (opened) an old wooden box then[×] a rat jumped out of it.

{ अगर कोई Activity daily नहीं होती
तो Past Indefinite use होगा }

* As / since / Because ⇒ so / thus / therefore / Hence / that's why } X

Reason

⇒ As Aamir Khan is a perfectionist

So[×] he always insist[×] to[×] regular practice.

insists on/upon

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Had को Preference मिलेगी

* when ← Hardly / Scarcely → Had + S + M.V. + O / Did + S + V1 + O

Than ← No Sooner

⇓

Did को

Negative Introductory

⇓

Inversion

Partial → H.V. + S + M.V. + O
Complete → M.V / H.V. + S + O

⇒ Hardly the hockey match started then it begins to rain.

⇓

Hardly had the hockey match started when it began to rain.

OR

Hardly did the hockey match start when it began to rain.

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Page No.

⇒ No sooner I entered the house then he left out.

⇓

No sooner had I entered then house then he left out.

No sooner did I enter the house then he left out.

⇒ The thief had hardly entered the house when the lady woke up.

⇒ No sooner had he arrived then ✗ he was asked to leave again.
⇓
than ✓

✱ (Pronoun) ← Too - to → (इतना कि)

(Pronoun) ← So - that

⇒ This bag is too heavy to lift it.

⇒ This bag is so heavy that I / she / he / you / we / they can't lift it.

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* as +ve degree as → +ve sent. (equal)
  → -ve sent. (comparing)

so +ve degree as → -ve sent. (compare)

⇒ Many freedom fighters are so ✗ (as ✓) respectful as Gandhiji is if not more.

Conditional words

Till / until / unless ⇒ (-ve)

Time Conditional
→ Time
→ wait
→ signals

action based condition

until इसीलिए use नहीं हुआ क्योंकि already not आया हुआ है।

wait
→ ① Wait here until ✗ (till ✓) I don't come.
→ ② Do not go anywhere until ✓ (or till ✓) I come.

⇒ You will not get well unless you take medicine.

action base condition

तो

unless का use करते हैं।

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Pg: No.

⇒ The corruption will not ↑ finish ✗ unless the Govt. will not make ✗ any strict law.

be finished

makes ⇓ [Ist action]

⇒ You will not pass unless you [do not ✗] work hard.

action (condition) based

⇒ The train will not move until it gets the signal.

⇓ time based (+ve)

⇒ Do not open the seal until you are asked to do so.

Time based

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Circum ⇒ Round

1. Circumstances → Situations all around
2. Circumference → Perimeter of Circle
3. Circumscribe → when a figure is enclosed by a circle
4. Circumflex → A curved surface
5. Circumlocution → To talk in a round about manner
   → Beat around / about the bush

6. Verbose
7. Verbosity
8. Verbation

   → Full of words

9. Superfluous → Redundancy
10. Circumvent → By pass / To pass around
11. Circumorbital → To be around the eyes

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(12) Circumnavigation → To search the way around

(13) Circuminspection → To inspect all around

(14) Circumagitate → Disorder/Vibrate/Shake

(15) Circumambience → Surroundings

(16) Circumfluent → To flow around

(17) Circumambulation → To walk around

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Chapter - 6

Question Tag

It is hot today, isn't it ?
statement Q.T.

Conditions

1. Question Tag always begins with helping verb.
e.g. :- is / am / are / was / were / has / have / had do / does / did / will / shall / can / could would / must / should etc.

2. Helping verb in question Tag is always according to the tense of the statement.

e.g. → They were playing.
↓
Weren't they?

3. Question Tag never contains 'not'

It alway contains "n't"
{short form of not}

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Page No.

4. Pronoun should be used.

5. A contracted form should be used.

is + not → isn't
am + not → aren't
are + not → aren't
was + not → wasn't
were + not → weren't
Do + not → don't
Did + not → Didn't
Does + not → Doesn't
Will + not → Won't
Shall + not → Shan't
Would + not → Wouldn't
Should + not → Shouldn't
Can + not → Can't
Could + not → couldn't
Do + not → Don't
Had + not → Hadn't
Have + not → Haven't
Has + not → Hasn't

6. Positive Sentence → Negative Q.T.

7. Negative Sentence → Positive Q.T.

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examples :- They are performing the task.

↓

Aren't they?

⇒ Students have submitted their project.

↓

Haven't they?

⇒ Divya will come here.

↓

Won't she?

⇒ Ravi was not there.

↓

Was he?

⇒ Teachers are planning for the function.

↓

Aren't they?

⇒ Rahul has invited Mohit.

↓

Hasn't he?

⇒ The player had played well.

↓

Hadn't he?

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⇒ My father does not allow it.

↓

Does he ?

12 → +ve, -ve, ? → 36 → 34, 2

2 → Present Ind (+ve)

2 → Past Ind. (+ve)

⇓

<u>examples</u> :- The dancer danced well.

↓

Didn't he ?

⇒ He plays well.

↓

Doesn't he ?

⇒ I have a car → Haven't I ? / Don't I ?

⇒ He was a good speaker.

↓ Wasn't he ? / Didn't he ?

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* If the statement has

never
neither
none
nothing
hardly
scarcely
barely
seldom
Few
little
No one
No body

⇒ Q.T. will be +ve

⇒ He seldom comes here.
↓
Does he?

I hardly knew anyone here
↓
Did he?

Note { Interrogative form में होगा तो Q.T. नहीं बनेगा }

Do you like mangoes? X

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Sentence

1. Simple / Positive / Affirmative ✓
2. Negative Sentence ✓
3. Imperative Sentence ✓

} Q.T. बनेगा

4. Optative Sentence ✗
5. Interrogative Sentence ✗
6. Exclamatory Sentence ✗

Interrogative

wh family	helping	Modals
⇓	⇓	⇓
what	is / am / are	Can / could /
when	was / were	may / shall /
where	do / does	should / will /
which	did / has /	would
How	have	⇓
Why	⇓	starting में use
who	subject से पहले	करें तो Interrog.
whose	आए then sent.	Sent
whom	interrogative	
⇓		
verb ⇒ subject.		

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subject ⇒ where has he gone at this time

where he has gone at this time.

* **Imperative**
  - → V, से start किया जाए
  - → order / command / advice / suggestion / request / Proposal

* **optative**
  - → wish
  - → Prayer

* **Exclamatory**
  - → shock / surprise / wonder → Wow! OMG! Oh!
  - → joy / happiness → Wow! OMG! Hurray! Yes!
  - → Sadness / sorrow → OMG! Alas! Ah! Oh!
  - → Disguest → Fi! Fie! Shit! Phoo!
  - → Applause → Bravo!

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Examples

Simple Imperative
1. Open the door → won't you?
2. Bring some water → will you? / would you?

Negat. Imperative
3. Do not pluck flowers
4. Do not sit here
→ will you?

Gratation or imperative
5. Shut your mouth
6. Get out from here
→ Can't you?

Let us
7. Let us go for a movie
8. Let us celebrate Diwali
→ Shall we?

offer
9. Have some more tea
10. Have some icecream
→ will you?

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→ Obey my orders.
↓
Won't you.

⇒ Stop crying → Can't you

☆ Everyone
Everybody
Positive Q.T. No one
No body
Somebody
Some one
Any one
Any body
Each
Every
Positive Q.T. None
→ They

<u>example</u>:- Everyone has come late today.
↓
Haven't they?

⇒ Everybody is enjoying the show.
↓
Aren't they?

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→ Nobody is coming tonight.
↓
Are they ?

* If the statement begins with 'here' or 'there' then the Q.T. also will end 'here or there'

example :- There is no students.
↓
Is there ?

→ There are many cows.
↓
Aren't there ?

* If the statement begins with 'one' then the Q.T. will also end 'one'.

example :- One should do one's duty.
↓
Shouldn't one ?

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Chapter- 7

Article

[Article] → Adjective

- [Definite]
  - (दा) [The] → consonant sound → The cow
  - [The] (दी) → vowel sound → The elephant
- [Indefinite]
  - [a] → consonant sound
  - [an] → vowel sound

{ अ, आ, इ, ई, उ
ऊ, ए, ऐ, ओ, औ }

[A, An] → weak form of (one) → cardinal number

[The] → weak form of (This / That) → cardinal Adj.

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[a, an]

Rules

* Before any singular uncountable Noun [SCN]

→ He gave me a/an advice
⇓
a piece of ✓

⇒ Do not make a noise

⇒ I am in a hurry. (जल्दी)

⇒ At a strech (एक ही बारी में)

⇒ In a nutshell (brief, कम करना)

⇒ I have a headache in my head.

⇒ Take a bath.

* at a loss
at a pinch
all at sea
Pell mell
→ confused

Pell mell → unorganised

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⇒ at a stone's throw (little distance)

⇒ at an arm's length → keep distance

at a fix → problem

to fish in troubled water { किसी की मुसीबत में उसका फायदा उठाना }

I came here by a car
by an auto
by a bus
by a train

Transportation के साथ a को avoid करेंगे।

by a mistake
In a trouble
at a home

* Before any adjective {followed by SCN}

examples :- Rahul is a handsome boy. ✓

Rahul is a handsome X

Divya is an intelligent girl. ✓

Divya is an intelligent. X

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Day: No.

* Before any adverb [Adj. + SCN]

⇒ Mohit is a very good player. ✓

* Frequency [कोई चीज किस तरह Repeat हो रही है]

⇒ You have to perform this exercise twice in a day.

* Fraction

⇒ 4.25 hrs / 4.75 hrs
↓
four hours and three quarters

* Quantity / Rupees

⇒ Mangoes are being held at 50 Rs.

[per]^x kg.
a ✓

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Page No.

* Verb → Noun (का काम करे)

Action

⇒ I go for a walk daily.

⇒ They went for a ride.

I want a drink.

I went to see a play.

I used to take a break.

(Person को नहीं जानते)

⇒ What kind of a person is Rahul. ✓

⇒ What kind of a person Rahul is. ✗

(Person को नहीं जानते)

kind of
type of
Quality of
Sort of
Variety of
→ a ✗

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Page No.

⇒ What type of a bussinessman Mohit is. ✗

OR

What type of a bussinessman is Mohit? ✓

⇒ What kind of a fish are they? ✗

↳ Plural [singular से पहले use करते हैं]

⇒ What kind of a fish is it? ✓

⇒ What sort of a player is Ravi?

⇒ A Rahul is waiting for you outside.

Note
- Speaker → Person (unknown) ✓
- Speaker → Person (known) ✗

⇒ An Aakash wants to meet you.

↓

some / any

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A/An/the [Noun] — [Noun]

जिस Person की Quality दिखानी हो उससे पहले use करेंगे।

⇒ Rahul is a Sachin Tendulkar.

⇒ Rahul is a Mahit.

⇒ Ajay is a MH. Raffi.

* [The]

⇒ Rahul is the Hitler of our class.

⇒ Rahul is the Sachin Tendulkar of Haryana.

⇒ Rahul is the Mahit of Panipat.

⇒ Ajay is the Mh. Raffi of our village

⇒ Anna Hazzare is a Gandhi. ✓

⇒ Anna Hazzare is the Gandhi of India X

{ क्योंकि दोनों Person एक Place से नहीं होने चाहिए। }

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Page No.

⇒ Anna Hazzare is the Gandhi of Modern India. ✓

⇒ The Kashmir is the switzerland of India.

⇒ Once there was a lion. The lion was very wild.
It attacked a girl. The girl was badly injured.

Please return me the book who / which / that I gave it to you.

Use of The

(i) Common Noun

example :- The cow
OR
All cows } → whole spices

All the cows → जो हमारे सामने हैं।

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Page No.

⇒ All the students should respect teachers.

⇒ We should obey our parents.

⇒ All the students of D.U.

⇒ The man is a social animal.

(2) Abstract Noun + Material Noun

&

(3) [The] + [Abs/Material] + [of]

⇒ A heavy wig is used in the Gandhian and Georgean ages.

was

OR

the Gandhian and the Georgean age

⇒ William Shakespeare was very popular in 16th and 17th centuries.

the

OR

the 16th and the 17 century.

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(4) The + Adjective

(5) Comparative Degree

(6) Superlative Degree

(7) [The + Noun] and [Noun] → 1

[The + Noun] and [The + Noun] → 2

(8) The little

(9) The few

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Page 24

Biblio → Books

1. Bibliography → List of Books
2. Bibliographer → Person
3. Bibliophile
4. Bibliophage

} → Lover of Books

5. Misobiblic → Hater of Books
6. Bibliophobia → Fear of Books
7. Bibliophobiac → Person
8. Bibliomania → Madness for Books
9. Bibliomaniac → Person
10. Biblio-klept → One who steals books
    चोरी करना
11. Kleptomania → Madness for stealing
12. Kleptomaniac → Person

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(13) Kleptocracy →

(14) Biblilatry → Worship of Books

(15) Bibliolator → Person

(16) Biblio taph → One who buries books
किसी चीज को दबाने से

(17) Biblioclasm → Destruction of Books

(18) Biblio clast → Person
(Destroy)

(19) Biblipolar → Book seller

(20) Biblio pegic → Book Binder

(21) Biblithecal → Library

(22) Biblio theca → Librarian

(23) Biblio tics → A science that checks the authorship of books/ Documents.
study
OR
science

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Chapter - 8

Preposition ⇒ Relating Words

[Pre] + [Position]

* [Noun] → [Noun]

⇒ Rahul is (in) the kitchen.

* [Noun] → [Pronoun]

⇒ He is (in) the hall.

* [Noun] → [Verb]

⇒ Rahul jumped (from) the roof.

* [Noun] → [Adjective]

⇒ My brother is fond (of) music.

* [Preposition] ⇒ (object) → Noun / Pronoun

{ Preposition के बाद Noun / Pronoun मिलेगा। }

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⇒ My father is talking to { Rohit / me / my teacher } object

⇒ My friend exclaimed with sad that he had lost his Purse.
P.N N V P adjective conj Pro H.V H.V P.N. N

sadness ✓ (Abstract Noun)

⇒ Virat Kohli plays cricket for India.

Preposition

- Basic Preposition
  - ⇓ के बारे में
  - { Preposition जानेंगे कि कैसे इनको use करना है }
- Advanced Preposition
  - ⇓
  - { Apart from basic Preposition * fix Preposition }

⇓ (Position)

* In / Into ⇒ Inside

In → static

Into → Motion

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entry → No prepo

in X

⇒ The teacher entered into the class with a stick. No preposition ✓

⇒ Rahul [entered into] the BJP last week.
(Join करने से) to be a part of ✓

⇒ Rahul entered into the BJP office two hours ago.
entered ✓

⇒ [The reason why] he was rejected was [because] he was too young
that ✓ Pleasant adjective

{ Reject हो गया इसीलिए
Negative हो गया
otherwise
very use होता }

⇒ Mohit threw a ball into the river
Motion को दिखाता है

⇒ Sudha fell into the well.
(motion)

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⇒ Mohit kicked the red and white ball high into the air.

* On / upon (position) ⇒ Surface

static — motion

example :- The tiger pounced upon the stag.
(motion)

⇒ The bottle is on the table.

⇒ Rahul always sits in this chair.
- with hands (in)
- without hands (on)

⇒ Amphibians are the animals who lives bothe in water and land.

who → which / that ✓

lives → live ✓

in water and land ×

in water and on land ✓

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Time

* **Since / For**

Since → Point of Time

For → Period of Time

for e.g. 2pm (since) → starting point से

→ 4 hrs (for) → duration दिखाने के लिए

6pm

when ← Point of time | Period of Time → How long.

Point of time	Period of Time
2pm	2 hrs
Monday	8 days
March	4 months

⇒ I have been waiting for him for the last four hours.

⇒ I have been waiting for him since 2pm.

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* [Beside / Besides]

[Adjacent] → Right, Left

[In addition to] (अतिरिक्त)

examples :- Rahul always sits beside~~s~~ I. ✗ me ✓

him & me ✓
me and him ✗

⇒ Besides I and Me ✗, Nobody attented the meeting held in the auditorium.

* [Inspite of / Despite]

⇒ Despite (of) ✗ working hard he failed in the exam.

⇒ Inspite of repeated warning ✗ he touched the live electric wire. warnings ✓

⇒ Despite (of) ✗ all my habits, Divya loves me a lot.

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(SRT)

* By / with

By → Persons → Passive Voice

with → Tools or instruments or weapons

example :- I killed Ravi by a gun

with ✓

P.V.

Ravi was killed by me with a gun

⇒ The tree was cut down by the workers.

⇒ The tree was cut down with an axe.

⇒ Children are advised to give exam with blue pen

take

Note → exams → students → Take
exams → teachers → Give

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⇒ Children are advised to take exams in blue ink ✓

* Between (2) / Among / Amongst (2+) → (Distribution)

Among → consonant sound ⇓ (a) ⇓ {university, one rupee not}

Amongst → Vowel sound ⇓ (an) ⇓ {elephant, Hour}

example :- Please

⇒ Please distribute the sweets among students
amongst us
among them
amongst all of them
amongst the students.

⇒ The farmer distributed his property among his five sons.

⇒ Divya is very popular between ✗ her family and friends

with ✓
among ✗

popular → with (reason), for (Thing)

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* **Between** → (Distribution)

- → Pronoun → object
- → and
- → 2 / 2^+

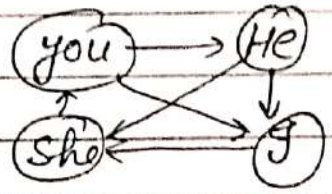
* **Reciprocal Relation**

or

Individual Relation

or

one - to - one relation



⇒ There is no enmity between you, him, her and me.

⇒ There is a series b/w India, Aus, Bang, SL and NZ.

⇒ There is a series among these 5 teams.

⇒ There is an mutual alliance between five Asian Nations.

(गठबंधन) ✓ among ✓

- → accord
- → Pact
- → Treaty

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⇒ There is no [difference] between English, Hindi, French & German

⇒ What are the differences between ~~oxes~~ oxen and bulls

⇒ Please place a paper between the glass sheets.

⇒ Divya scored 2nd Rank among 50 students

⇒ The bowler stares the batsman between each balls

between ⇒ each / every

⇒ There is a little gap between every girls

* Between → each / every + [and the next]

example :- The bowler stares the batsman between each balls and the next.

⇒ There is a little gap between every girl and the next.

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* In time / on time

⇒ I reached the examination center in time.
centre ✓

⇒ I have submitted my project in time.

⇒ The chief guest arrived on time

⇒ I am sure whether that he will complete my work in time

(sure के साथ whether) X

⇒ The train arrived at the platform exactly on time.

in good time ⇒ with a margin of time

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अगर बात सिर्फ st

* (starting) ⇐	In the beg In the end	At the beg At the end ⇒ (Last)

अगर बात दोनों (start & last) की गई है

अगर बात सिर्फ last की गई है तो

examples :- Our Principal welcomed the chief guest at the beg.

⇒ At the begi. Arun denied to marry.

⇒ At the beg of inauguration many people gathered outside.

⇒ My house is situated at the end of this street.

⇒ In the beg. Arun denied to marry but in the end he gave his consent.

⇒ At the beg the author described about the youth of Gandhiji.

⇒ in the beg the author described about the youth of Gandhiji but in the end he discussed about his old age.

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In ⇓	On ⇓	At ⇓
→ centuries ↓	* Days on Sun / Mon.	* Twilight / Noon / Dawn — — —
→ Decades ↓	* Date on 30 Jan 1948	* Exact time (2 pm / 12 O'clock
→ Years ↓	* Occasions on Diwali, Holi, Eid	* Age
→ Months ↓		* Meals
→ Weeks ↓		
→ Mor / Even / AF ↓	*	
→ Seasons		
→ Sessions		

Since ⇑ in the 20th cent.

Page No. [ ][ ][ ]

Division of a Day		Meals
Twilight		
Dawn → Sunrise		
* Morning	(8-10)	Breakfast
Noon		Brunch
* Afternoon	(1-3)	Lunch
* Evening		Supper
Dusk → Sunset		
Night	(8-10)	Dinner
Midnight		

(Particular time) को show कर रहा है।

⇒ I will meet him ___at___ [Diwali] ✓

⇒ Hindus distribute sweets ___on___ [Diwali]

(occasion) को show कर रहा है।

⇒ There is a meeting (at) / (around) 2 pm.

exact time को show कर रहा है

दोनों को एक साथ use नहीं कर सकते

⇒ Akbar became an [heir] (of) the throne

अधिकारी

to ✓

at the age of ___13___.

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Page No. □□□

⇒ He died at ~~an~~ the ✓ ~~early~~ age of 20.

[early और 20 एक साथ नहीं आ]

⇒ Arun became a millionaire ~~at~~ the age of 35. ✓

एक साथ नहीं लिख सकते

⇒ ~~On~~ ✗ last Sunday, we organized a blood donation camp.

Last
Next
Previous
This
That
Each
Every

⇒ इनसे पहले Preposition की Need नहीं होती।

⇒ ~~On~~ ✗ every tuesday, I go to temple with my G.F.

⇒ The student will ~~give~~ ✗ a test on next friday.

take ✓

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⇒ I will meet him in the morning. ✓

⇒ I will meet him (in) ✗ this morning. ✓

⇒ I met him (on) ✗ yesterday / today / tommorow / tonight.

इनसे पहले Preposition की Need नहीं है They all are adverb.

(Place)

* In / At

- Big Place
  - City / Dist.
  - state / UT
  - country
  - Continent
  - world
  - Galaxy
  - universe ⟹ Multiverse ⟹ God
- Small Place
  - subcity
  - Town
  - village
  - sector
  - street
  - Mailing add
    - Bus terminal / AP / RS / Rest / Hotel ...

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example :- PM Modi arrived in Delhi.

⇒ PM Modi arrived at Delhi Airport.

⇒ Please meet me at Ambience Mall
I live at 24/62 Roshan Mandi in
Gurugram in Haryana.

⇒ During my journey from Mumbai to
Jammu, I stayed at Delhi for 2 hours

Halt → A short stay during journey

⇒ The train arrived at the platform
on time.

⇒ Divya reached (no prep) Mumbai last night.

⇒ My brother reached at a final ✗
conclusion.

* Reach → Destination ⇒ No prep ✗
→ conclusion → At ✓

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* To / Towards

Destination | Direction

⇒ He went to / towards school. ✓

Go → to (Destination)
→ towards (Direction)
→ for (Purpose)

⇒ I go for a walk daily.

⇒ My friend has gone (no prep) abroad last week.

→ Direction ✗
→ Destination ✗
→ Purpose ✗

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(पार)

* Across / Through

* 2 sides
* All over (Place)
* come across ⇒ Meet by chance
  - → suddenly
  - → accidently
  - → By chance
  - → with

  X

→ Medium

example :- He swam across river.

⇒ There are many buildings across the river.

⇒ The tree fell across the road.

⇒ Salman Khan is well known across / all over India ✓

⇒ I suddenly ✗ come across with ✗ my father in the Ambience Mall during class timings.

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~~Through~~

⇒ The train is passing through a tunnel. ✓

⇒ Preeti crossed the river through a boat.

⇒ Please inform Ravi through an email.

(सामने)

* Before / In front of / opposite

(समक्ष)
→ In the presence of

→ facing towards each other

→ same line

⇒ Rahul is performing before the Judges.

⇒ The FM presented the Budget before the LSS

⇒ The thief was produced before the jury. ✗

the judge ✓

⇒ It is ~~him~~ he ✓ who humiliates me before my parents.

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⇒ Please do not stand in front of me as I am unable to see the match.

⇒ Please do not park your vehicle in front me this gate.

*. of / off

Possession ←
Relation ←
origin ←
selection ←
Died ←

→ separation
→ up to down

off

example :- Switch off the light

⇒ He fell off the roof.

⇒ He fell off the bike.

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Died
- → of (Disease)
- → from (Reason)
- → for (someone)
- → with (accompany)
- → in (accident/Place/war)
- → by (Suicide)

of

examples :- He died of cancer.

⇒ Car of Rahul

⇒ Rahul Gandhi comes of a noble family.

⇒ Out of 50 students, he stood Ist.

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⇒ My brother is addicted to smoke. ✗
↓
smoking

⇒ Children are prone to make ✗ mischiefs. ✗
↓
making

⇒ The minister went there with a view to help ✗ the earthquake victims.
↓
helping
→ Tremor

⇒ I am used to drink ✗ on the left.
↳ V_1
↓
drinking

* Used to ⇒ V_1
↓
Past Habitual Action

Be Used to ⇒ V_1 ing
- is/am/are ~~was/were used to~~ → Present Habitual Action
- was/were used to → Past Habitual Action

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playing

⇒ Virat Kohli is used to play cricket.

⇒ Sachin Tendulkar used to playing cricket. ✗

play ✓

⇒ Kapil Dev was used to playing cricket.

Home

⇒ Rahul is going to ✗ home

↳ adverb

Come
Get
Reach
Bring
Arrive
Approach
Return

⇒ Divya is returning to ✗ home.

⇒ How many books has he brought to ✗ home.

⇒ Mohit is arriving at ✗ home in 5 minutes.

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Page No.

⇒ Rahul is going to [my] (home) ✓

[Poss. Adj] → Noun

⇒ How many books has he brought to your home. ✓

⇒ [Since] the trip (to) home was expensive [therefore] I [did] not [went] there.

go ✓

⇒ Since the trip to my home was expensive therefore I did not go there ✓

⇒ Our teacher always emphasises (on) the need of English in life.

Emphasises	investigate	violate
Enter	tell	order
Discuss	demand	
Describe	stress	
Resemble	control	
Engulf	attack	
Comprise	await	

⇒ No preposition can be used after these " verbs

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Page No.

Order → Noun → use कर सकते हैं
Order → verb → No prep.

⇒ Rahul gave an order for a cup of tea.

Rahul ordered for a cup of tea.

⇒ Divya resembles to his mother in facial expressions.
her

⇒ The police is investigating into the case.
are

⇒ The students are awaiting for the result as management is on strike
wait for

⇒ The world comprises of good people and bad people.
consist of

⇒ These who violates against the laws should be sent behind the bars.
violate
jail

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Day 24

⇒ Our teacher don't (doesn't) have control (Noun) over the students.

⇒ Our teacher can't control (Verb) over the students.

⇒ Rahul attacked on Ravi by (with) a knife.

* Fix Preposition

⇒ I was pleased & surprised by (at) his performance (with)

- pleased → with
- surprised → by → Person
- surprised → at → Things

* Angry / Annoy / Vexed (irritate)
  - → with (Person)
  - → at (Thing)

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example :- The host was angry at the arrangement.

⇒ The host was angry with the sponsors.

* Agree → with (Person)
  → to (Thing)

example :- I am agree with all of you.

⇒ I am agree to his proposal.

* Break → into → Pieces
  → To enter without permission
  → Through → success
  → Down → out of order
  → with/up → separation

example :- She brake with me.
⇒ I had a break up with her.

* Break → verb ⇒ with
  → Noun ⇒ up

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Page No.

* Believe
Trust
Faith
Adept
Skillful
Versed
Proficient
(Busy) Indulge
⟹ in

* Prefer
Elder
Prior
Posterior
Alterior
Superior
Inferior
Senior
Junior
Sentence
Heir
Enmity
⟹ To

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* Differ
Different
Separate
Extract
Prevent
Suffer
Come
Abstain
Refrain
} ⇒ from

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Chapter-9

Tense

Tense + Time

Tense ⇓ Different use of verb according to time

Time → Past
→ Present
→ Future

Verb ⇒ Adjective
⇓
Participle

- Present Participle
- Past Participle
- Perfect Participle — have ing

① Indefinite

② Continuous → Progress → V_4

③ Perfect → Complete → has / have / had ↓ V_3

④ Perfect Continuous → has / have / had + V_4 + V_3 + been

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Present Indefinite → Present Conti
Present Perfect → Past Inde.
Future Ind. → Future Perfect
Past Ind. → Past Perfect

Helping Verb → Tense Indentify
Formation → Subject Verb agreement
Condition → Negative
→ Interrogative

(1) Present Indefinite Tense

* Helping Verb → Do / Does
  - Plural Sub
  - Singular Sub

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Page No.

* Formation → S + V_1 + s/es + O → Simple/Affirmative Sent
→ S + do/does + not + V_1 + O → Neg.
} Assertive Sent.

→ Do/Does + S + V_1 + O + ?
→ Wh family + V + S + O
} Interrogative

* Do / Does / Did / Let / कोई भी Modal → V_1

* Conditions → (1) Regular action
Habitual action
Daily Routine
Repeated Action

example - I get up early in the morning. ✓
OR

⇒ I got ✗ up early in the morning everyday.
get ✓

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(2) Daily, always, sometimes
regularly
everyday
every week / month / year
occasionally
Barely
Scarcely
Never
Often
seldom
Hardly
whenever etc.

Usually
Generally
Frequently
Even morning
Even evening
Every Day
Every Week
Every month
Every Year
Once a week
Twice a month etc.

example:- When I was in Agra, I got up early in the morning daily.

used / would to get

इन words से हम Past की किसी भी Habit को दिखा सकते हैं।

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⇒ Whenever I went there, I bring some mangoes.
go ✓ (Present habit)

OR

⇒ Whenever I went there, I used to bring some mangoes.
(Past Habit)

③ Universal Truth

example :- The man needs water and air to live.

⇒ The sun is a star.

⇒ Many stars twinkle in the night.
{All, some, a few, a little, Many}

⇒ There are billions of stars in the Galaxy.

⇒ The sun rises in the East.

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4. General Fact / Permanent Fact

⇒ The honesty is the best policy.

⇒ Man is mortal.

5. Exclamatory Sentences

(Here and there से start होते हैं)

⇒ Here ~~and~~ comes the most beautiful girl of our college!

⇒ There goes the most elligible bachlor of our college!

6. Imperative Sentence (V₁ से start होते हैं)

7. Newspaper Headlines.

8. Live Commentary

e.g. ⇒ PM Modi signs the nuclear deal.

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9. A planned future action

⇒ I go to Delhi tomorrow. ✓

OR

⇒ I will go to Delhi tomorrow. ✓

⇒ 3 idiots releases on 26th of November

10. Vivid Narrative

(Past के Action को बोल Represent करते हैं)

2. Present Continuous Tense

(H.V.) → is / am / are

is → singular subject

am → Plural Subj.

are → I

Formation → S + is/am/are + V_4 + O (simple)

→ S + is/am/are + not + V_4 + O (Neg.)

→ Is/am/are + S + V_4 + O (Interro)

→ S + is/am/are + being + V_3 + O

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⇒ The population of India is increasing day by day.

⇒ The coastal areas are contracting day by day.
(सिकुड़ना)

⇒ My father is working (works) in a bank and my brother is working (works) in a MNC.
(an)
(Permanent है)

Regular Action

- Permanent Regular Action
- Temporary Regular Action

⇒ My father is working in a bank these days.
now-a-days

⇒ Bread and Butter is somehow managed (being) by my father these days.

(P.V.)

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⇒ Rahul plays for Delhi. (Permanent)

Rahul plays for Delhi now-a-days.

is playing

* Continuous + Time → Perfect Continuous

Past + Time → Past Perfect Continuous

Present + Time → Present Perfect Continuous

Future + Time → Future Perfect Continuous

is teaching

⇒ Rahul teaches Biology these days

~~as Ti~~

as Biology teacher is absenting him

teacher of biology has been absenting himself

since 10 days.

for.

⇒ The college is running a computer

course.

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Now	Look!
Right Now	Listen!
at the moment	
at this type	tomorrow
at present	next week
	next month
Now a days	next year
These days	
	Going + to + V_1
	about + to + V_1

3. Present Perfect Tense

H.V. → Has / Have

Has → singular Sub.

Have → Plural Sub

Formation ⇒ S + has / have + V_3 + O

Present Perfect → Past Indef

Present Perfect ⇓ Recent Past

Past Indef ⇓ Past

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Twice
Thrice
Already
Lately
Before

Just now
Recently
Yet

Yet → (1) Present Perfect
→ (2) -ve Nega.
→ (3) Sent. में Last में use होता है।

⇒ I visited the Taj Mahal twice
⇓
have visited

⇒ She did not prepare his breakfast in the morning.
OR
→ has not prepared

She did not prepare her breakfast since morning.

Past
— Action (X)
Present

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⇒ I did not see Rahul since 2006.
have not seen ✓

⇒ Rahul did not eat anything since Mohit abused him.
⇓
has not eaten ✓

* Present Perfect + since + Past Indefinite

⇒ I did not take any bribe since I joined D.P.
⇓
have not taken ✓

⇒ My wife paints the furniture whenever she gets time.

⇒ Nobody saw (has seen ✓) him since fire has broken in the locality.

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* Present Perfect Continuous

+

Since

+

Past Indefinite

⇒ Rahul is living with me since he came here.

has been living ✓

4. Past Indefinite

H.V. → Did → All sub.
→ V_1

Formation ⇒ $S + V_2 + O$

⇒ She would wait for her lover in the garden.

→ Past habit

used to

⇒ He would play cricket daily.

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⇒ My friend has left for Mumbai four days ago.

left ✓

words

- ago
- Long ago
- Previous / last
- Previous date
- Yesterday

⇒ Past Indefinite Tense

⇒ His father had died last night.

died ✓

Narration

Present Ind. → Past Ind.

⇒ He said to me, "He plays cricket."

⇓

He told me that he played cricket.

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Note

It is time
It is high time
It is about time

⇒ If a subject comes
⇓
V_2

example :- It is time to work hard.
{Sub. use नहीं किया इसीलिए}

⇒ It is time we should have done something useful.
V_1 ⇓ did ✓

⇒ It is high time we should work together.
⇓ worked ✓

⇒ It is high time you should leave for R. St.
is about time
⇓ left

⇒ It is about time we should decide our course of action.
⇓ decided

5. Past Continuous Tense

H.V. → was / were

was → singular Sub.

were → Plural sub.

[Formation] ⇒ S + was / were + v, + ing + O

example :- When I went to Rahul's house, he ~~is~~ was playing cards.

⇒ While they were returning from school, a ruffian (गुंडा, मवाली) attack (attacked) on them by (with) a knife.

{ attack के बाद on आएगा }

⇒ The victim tried to tell us what had ~~has~~ happened but their voice was not audible.

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⇒ The lights went off while we took the examination. ✗ were taking ✓

{ while → Continuous Tense }

⇒ Rahul was preparing his breakfast and Preeti was watching television.

while ✗
when { Past में use कर सकते है }

{ when Present के साथ use नहीं हो सकता }

⇒ Rahul is preparing his breakfast and ✓ Preeti is watching T.V.
while ✓

and → Present Conti

when → Past Conti / Past Ind.

while → Past / Present Conti.

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Time Clause → (when / while)

① Past Ind. + Past Ind.

② Past Ind. + Past Cont.

③ Past Cont. + Past Cont.

example :- When I finished my work, he prepared lunch

{while use नहीं कर सकते → Cont. के साथ use होगा}

⇒ When I saw him he was running behind a bus.
after

⇒ They were cheering the players {when / while} Mahit was sleeping.

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Past Perfect Tense

⇓

Past of Past Indefinite

* (H.V) ⇒ Had → V_3
  → All sub

* Formation ⇒ S + had + V_3 + O

Ist Action	2nd Action
⇓	⇓
Past Perfect	Past Indefinite

⇒ The robbers ran away before the police arrived. → had run ✓

⇒ The patient had died before the doctor came.

** Ist Action ⇓ Past ~~Ind~~ Perfect ✓ | before | 2nd Action ⇓ Past Ind

Page No.

* [1st Action] [after] [2nd Action]

Past Ind. Past Perfect

⇒ She told me her name after she had left. (2)

⇒ She told me her name before she left (1)
had ✓

⇒ When Anand reached his village he found that the news about him had ✓ preceded him.

⇒ The students had given the correct answer ~~surface~~ before the teacher can ✗ could complete the question.

⇒ Mohit had entered the room and saw him.

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** [1st action] [and] [2nd Action]

Past Perfect → को Neglect करेंगे

Past Indefinite का use करेंगे

→ Con collectively कहा को दिखाएगा।

No sooner

⇒ As soon as the CEO entered the office the union leaders approached him and reported the matter to him

Hardly / Scarcely → Had

No sooner → did

⇒ He was doing the work for 2 hours.

Past Continuous में Time add करें तो

⇓

⇒ He had been doing the work for 2 hours.

⇒ Mohit told me that he had left his job and had been searching for a job.

(was)

Future Indefinite Tense

H.V. → will / shall

will → 2nd / 3rd Person

shall → Ist Person

Formation → S + will / shall + V, + O

example :- I will ~~x~~ go there with my friends.

shall ✓

** I, we → shall

→ will

→ Determination / Sure / Definite / Certain

→ Threat

→ Promise

→ Conditional

⇒ I will go there with my friends definitely.

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⇒ I will buy the book when the revise revised edition will come comes

Ist Action	2nd Action
⇓	⇓
Present Indefinite	Future Indefinite

⇒ If Rahul comes to me I will give him few money.

a little — uncountable

{ rupees ⇓ few rupees }

* Future Continuous Tense

H.V → will / shall

Formation → S + will / shall + be + V_4 + O

Neg. → S + will / shall + not + be + V_4 + O

example :- Virat Kohli will be playing match.

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* Future Perfect Continuous Tense

[Formation] → S + will / shall + have been + V_4 + O

will / shall → V_1

Perfect → has / have / had → V_3

Continuous → V_4

⇒ Virat Kohli will have been playing for 2 hours.

⇒ PM Modi will be giving a speech.

delivering ✓

⇓

PM Modi will have been delivering a speech for one hour.

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* Future Perfect Tense

⟹ S + will / shall + have + V_3 + O

example :- By the end of this class, we will complete our syllabus.

will have completed ✓

⟹ By this evening, he will arrived here.

will have arrived ✓

* By the time
  - → Future → Future Perfect Tense
  - → Past → Past Perfect
  - → Present → Future Perfect

⟹ By the time, we reached the station, the train will have left.

had ✓

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⇒ By the time we reach the hall, the show had started.

will have started ✓

* By this time / By the end + [Future] → [Future Perfect]

⇒ By this time next year, Mohit will take his degree

will have taken

⇒ By this time next month, I will return your money.

will have returned ✓

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Chapter - 10

Voice

Voice
- → Active Voice
- → Passive Voice

Active Voice ⟷ Passive Voice

A.V. ⇒ Sub + verb + object

P.V. ⇒ Sub + verb + object

verb → (Change)

object → Meaning → (same)

Preposition → By

A.V. ⟷ Passive Voice ⇒ Be + V_3

Be / is / am / are
was / were
Been
Being

examples :-

A.V. → Sub → Doer

P.V. → Sub → Non-Doer

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(P.V.)

examples:- My name was announced.
S V

→ Divya announced my name. (A.V.)
S V object

→ The no. of buses has purchased by him.
S V O
Non-Doer been

(P.V.)

* हम A.V. से P.V. बना सकते है :-

(1) Present Indefinite
(2) Present Continuous
(3) Present Perfect
(4) Past Indefinite
(5) Past Continuous
(6) Past Perfect
(7) Future Indefinite
(8) Future Perfect

(9) Double Objects
(10) Modals
(11) Imperative Sent.
(12) Other cases

examples :- X They are going home. [Present Cont.]

X Rahul goes to school. [Present Ind.]

X Mohit reached Mumbai. [Past Ind.]

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जहाँ A.V. से P.V. Possible नहीं है :-

1. Present Perfect Continuous
2. Past Perfect Continuous
3. Future Continuous
4. Future Perfect Continuous

⇒ be की दो form use करनी पड़ेगी जो कि use नहीं कर सकते

{Present Perfect Cont.} ⇒ I have been playing chess for two hours.

⇓

(A.V.) Has/have been + V_4

P.V. → Has/have been + being + V_3

⇓

Chess has been being played by me for 2 hours.

एक verb की 2 forms एक साथ नहीं आ सकती।

5 Intransitive Verbs

Verb

- Transitive ⇓ which requires an object → what/whom (verbally reply)
- Intransitive ⇓ which does not require an object → what/whom ✗ Reply नहीं मिलता।

⇒ Rahul is teaching Mohit (T.V.)

⇒ Mohit is teaching (I.V.)

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⇒ I love my country (T.V.)

⇒ I love. (I.V.)

Intransitive Verb

⇒ Mohit reached Mumbai.
S V O ✗

↳ where
↳ Adverb

[what/whom का Reply नहीं मिला]

(6) **Is / am / are / was / were / has / have / had**

⇓

अगर sentence में **Main Verb** का काम करें तो P.V. नहीं होगा

⇒ He (is) a singer.

* Present Indefinite

⇒ **S + V_1 (s/es) + O** (A.V.)

⇓

S + is/am/are + V_3 + O (P.V.)

example :- My brother does not like Mohit.
S V O

⇓

Mohit is not liked by my brother.

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* कुछ Passive Voice में by नहीं होता

⇓

⇒ I am loved (by someone) — Passive Voice में कई बार object नहीं होता
Someone loves me.

⇒ Mohit was arrested (by the Police) — P.V. → Definite / Indefinite

* **Past Indefinite**

$\boxed{S + V_2 + O}$ (A.V.)

⇓

$\boxed{S + was/were + V_3 + O}$ (P.V.)

* **Past Continuous**

$\boxed{S + was/were + V_4 + O}$ (A.V.)

⇓

$\boxed{S + was/were + being + O}$ (P.V.)

* **Past Perfect**

$\boxed{S + had + V_3 + O}$ (A.V.)

⇓

$\boxed{S + had\ been + V_3 + O}$ (P.V.)

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* **Present Continuous**

$\boxed{S + is/am/are + v_4 + O}$ (A.V.)

⇓

$\boxed{S + is/am/are + being + v_3 + O}$ (P.V.)

* **Present Perfect**

$\boxed{S + has/have + v_3 + O}$ (A.V.)

⇓

$\boxed{S + has/have + been + v_3 + O}$ (P.V.)

* **Future Indefinite**

$\boxed{S + will/shall + v_1 + O}$ (A.V.)

⇓

$\boxed{S + will/shall + be + v_3 + O}$ (P.V.)

* **Future Perfect**

$\boxed{S + will/shall + have + v_3 + O}$ (A.V.)

⇓

$\boxed{S + will/shall\ have + been + v_3 + O}$ (P.V.)

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If sentence (+ve) (a.v) → (+ve) (p.v.)

(-ve) → (-ve)

(?) → (?)

examples :- (p.v.) The speech was being delivered.
S V

(a.v.) ⇒ Someone was delivering the speech. [(by someone)]

⇒ I have completed my work.

My work has been completed (by me)

⇒ Preeti will inform my cousin about the event.

My cousin will be informed about the event by Mohit ✓

OR

My cousin will be informed by Mohit about the event.

⇒ I have not received the parcel.

The parcel has not been received by me ✓

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⇒ Who teaches you?

⇓

By whom are you taught?

⇒ What amuses you?

⇓

By what are you amused?

⇒ Who knows you?

⇓

By whom are you known? (X)

[wh-family] ⇓ [Subj.] ⇓ [by + wh-word]

wh-family ↓ verb ↓ sub ?

∝ To ✓

Known → To (P.V.)
→ for (Quality)
→ by (Possessi)

⇒ What attracted Mohit?

⇓

By what was Mohit attracted?

⇒ Do you like mangoes?

⇓

Are mangoes liked by you?

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Page No.

⇒ Who wrote the Ramayana ?

⇓

By whom was the Ramayana written ?

⇒ Have Ravi completed his task ?

⇓

Has his task been completed by Ravi?
the

⇒ Which dress do you like ?
S

⇓

which dress is liked by you ?

⇒ Why are you making a hue and cry ?

⇓

Why is a hue and cry being made by you ?

⇒ (Rv) Diwali is being celebrated. (O) → People ×, → Indians ×, → Everybody ×, → by Hindus ✓

⇓

Hindus are celebrating Diwali

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⇒ (P.V.) The room was cleaned. (Obj.) → Someone ✗, → Servant ✗, → sweeper ✗, → Cleaner ✓

⇓

Cleaner cleaned the room.

⇒ (P.V.) We are being followed. (Obj) → Police ✗, → Someone ✓, → stalker ✓

⇓

A stalker is following us.

* Modals

$\boxed{S + Modal + V_1 + O}$ (A.Vs)

⇓

$\boxed{S + Modal + be + V_3 + O}$ (P.Vs)

examples :- I can solve these questions.

⇓

These questions can be solved by me

⇒ You have to complete this task.

⇓

This task has to be completed by you.

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* $\boxed{To + V_1}$ (A.V.)

⇓

$\boxed{To + be + V_3}$ (P.V.)

⇒ Teachers should be respected. (ob)

⇓

Students should respect teachers.

→ by us
→ by you
→ by everyone
→ $\boxed{\text{by students}}$

⇒ Rules must be followed. (Obj.)

⇓

Everyone must follow rules.

* Double Objects

⇒ Rahul teaches $\boxed{\text{us}}$ $\boxed{\text{English}}$

O ⇓ $\boxed{\text{Indirect Obj.}}$

O ⇓ $\boxed{\text{Direct Object}}$

→ We are taught English by Rahul.

→ English is taught to us by Rahul.

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⇒ Rohit gave me a book.

→ I was give a book by Rohit.

→ A book was given to me by Rohit.

⇒ They have refused us admittance.

→ We have been refused admittance by them.

→ Admittance has been refused to us by them.

* Imperative Sentence

- Infinitive → Both cases
  - Obj ✓
  - Obj ✗
- Let
- Should

→ when obj. is given

example :- Open the door.

Inf. → You are ordered to open the door.

Let → Let the door be opened.

Should → The door should be opened

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⇒ Please bring some water.

→ You are requested to bring some water

→ Let some water be brought.

→ Some water should be brought

⇒ Sit down

→ You are ordered to sit down.

⇒ Please keep Quiet.

→ You are requested to keep quiet.

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Mal ⇒ Bad / Lack

1. Malfunction → Bad in functioning
2. Malpractice → Wrong doing / fail to perform one's duty
3. Malformation → Bad in formation
4. Malstructure → Bad in structure
5. Maladjust → Bad in adjustment
6. Malnutrition → Lack in nutrition
7. Malnourished → inadequately nourished
   - → Lack
   - → Shortage
   - → Dearth
   - → Scarcity
   - → Paucity
   - → Famine [Food]

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(8) Malodorous → A foul smell.

(9) Maladroit → Lacking in skills / inept.

Adroit
- → skillful
- → Proficient
- → Versed
- → Adept

(10) Malapert → Impudently

bold
- → Intrepid
- → Audacious
- → Audacity
- → Gallant
- → Fortitude

Prudent → Showing respect

Impudent → no respect

Prudent → Intelligent

(11) Malady → Disease / Disorder

(12) Malfaction → A crime

(13) Malabsorption → Bad in absorption

(14) Malfeasance → Wrong doing / Misconduct

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(15) Malafide → Bad intentions

(16) Maledict → Bad words

(17) Malediction → Bad speaking skills / Curse

(18) Maledictor → Person

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Chapter - 11

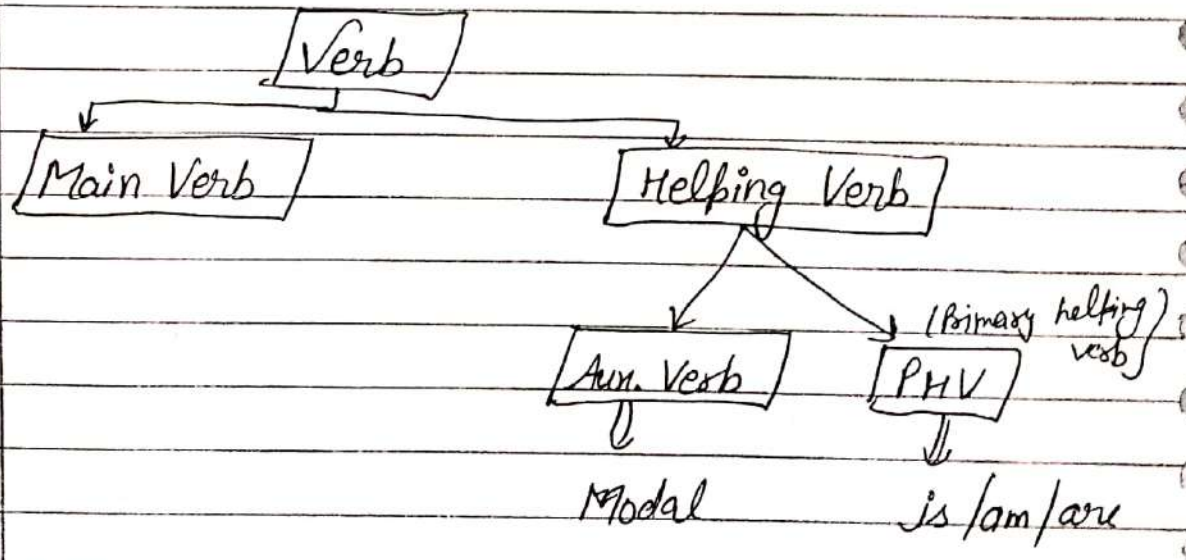
Verb

- → Action
- → Happening
- → State / Being

Action ⟹ Rahul invited (action) Mohit.

Happening ⇒ The sun rises (happen) in the East.

State / Being ⇒ He is (Being) a good dancer.



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* Helping Verb

1. → Help to identify the "Tense"
2. → Sub - Verb agreement
3. → Sentence → Negative
4. → Sentence → Interrogative
   - → Wh-family
   - → Primary H.V.
   - → Aux. Verb

examples :- Rahul has finished the work.
⇒ Rahul had finished the work. (1)

⇒ Rahul has arrived here (M.V)
⇒ They have arrived here (M.V) (2)

⇒ He is playing chess.
⇒ We are playing chess. (2)

⇒ He will have informed Mohit about his arrival.
X He will have not informed Mohit about his arrival. (3)
✓ He will not have informed Mohit about his arrival.
modal के तौर पर use होता है।

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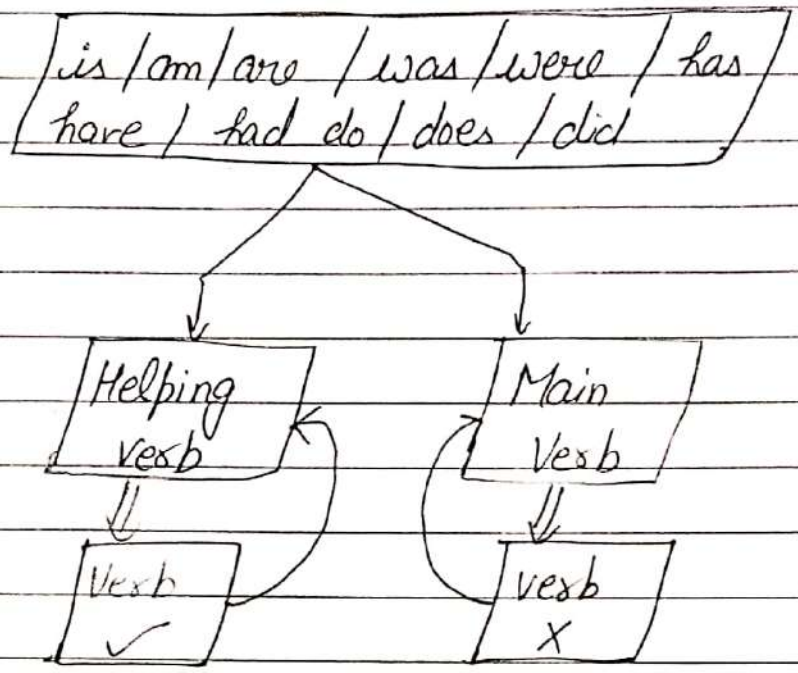

⇒ I [have] a car.
M.V.

⇒ I [do] not (go) there.
H.V.

⇒ I [have] purchased a car.
H.V.

⇒ I [do] my work daily.
[M.V.]

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* Verb

- Finite Verb ⇓ It changes acc. to tense
- Non-Finite Verb ⇓ Does not change acc to time / tense
  - Gerund (V_1+ing) ⇓ Noun
  - Infinitive (to + V_1) ⇓ Noun
  - Participle (V_3 or V_4) ⇓ Adjec.

⇒ I [wanted] to play chess.

⇒ I [wanted] to play chess

V_1 → Go [Present]

V_2 → Went [Past]

V_3 → Gone [Past Participle]

V_4 → Going [Present Participle]

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Verb

- Transitive ⇓ which requires an obj.
- Intransitive ⇓ which does not req. an obj
- Ditransitive ⇓ which req. two obj.

Verb ⇒ what / whom

- what ⇓ Non-living ⇓ Direct Obj.
- whom ⇓ Living ⇓ Indirect Obj

⇒ Rahul offered (Ditrans.) me (IO) a cup of tea (DO)

OR

Rahul offered (D.T.) a cup of tea to me. ✓

⇒ Preeti walked (Intransitive) in the park. (Adv. Phrase)

⇒ Divya surprised (trans) all of us.

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* Gerund, Infinitive → Sub/obj

Participle → V_3, V_4

⇒ To err is human.

⇒ Swimming is my hobby.

→ To swim is my hobby

* Can —Past→ Could

- → ability
- → request
- → Permission
- → Possibility

Request

can → could → would

- can ⇓ Informal request
- could ⇓ formal req.
- would ⇓ Humble req.

Permission

Can → May

- Can ⇓ Informal Permission
- May ⇓ Formal Per.

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Possibility

Might → Can → May → Could → Must

Might ⇓ Moderate Possi

Can ⇓ ~~Infinite~~ less Poss

May ⇓ Strong Poss

Could ⇓ Danger Poss

Must ⇓ almost Poss

* May
  - → Possibility
  - → Permission
  - → Pray

* Has to
  Have to
  Had to } compulsion

* Must] Compulsion [Legal]

* Would → Past Habit [used to]

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